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VOL. 34. EMPORIUM, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1899. NO. 21.

NEW STORE. FRESH GOODS.

CRAMER'S

Popular Variety Store

We thank the public for the very generous patronage bestowed upon us since we purchased this establishment. We have just added a very fine line of

Ladies Dress and Fancy Goods.
Bargains in Every Department.

Ladies Waists, Skirts, Wrappers and Suits at Special hot weather bargains.

Ladies' - Furnishing - Goods.

Tinware, Glassware,
Silverware, Dishes, by sets,
One hundred piece
Dinner and Tea Sets,
Crockery,
Lamps, Lanterns,
Clocks,
Table Oil Cloth,
Clothes Wringers,
Window Shades, Wall Paper,
Sewing Machines,

We are closing out Men's Clothing at cost.

D. F. CRAMER,
Emporium, Pa.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE OF GLASSWARE.

FIVE HUNDRED

Pieces of Glassware at prices that are less than one half value.

To those who appreciate rare opportunities, this is a happy happening. There is not an inferior piece in the lot, but we need the room for other goods that are arriving almost daily, hence this clearance sale. All are marked in a way that will soon leave to us the space they occupy. You will appreciate the marked down prices when you see the articles themselves. There should be but little delay between the reading of this "ad" and the handling of the sparkling Glassware shown here in such large quantities and at such low prices.

WE QUOTE A FEW:

1 pt. pitchers at 5c, worth 10c.
1 qt. pitchers at 10c, worth 20c.
2 qt. pitchers at 15c, worth 35c.
Butter dishes, with covers, at 15c, worth 30c.
Spoon Holders, at 5 and 10c, worth 15c and 20c.
Sugar Bowls with covers, at 15c, worth 30c.
12 in. Bread or Cake Trays, at 10c, worth 25c.
Sq. shaped Berry Dishes, at 5c, 10c and 15c, worth 10c, 20c and 30c.
Round shaped Berry Dishes at 5c, 10c and 15c, worth 10c, 20c, and 30c.
10 in. high footed Salver at 20c, worth 40c.

COME IN EARLY, AS THESE GOODS ARE BOUND TO SELL VERY FAST.

M. C. TULIS.

Advertise in the PRESS.

Profits in Poultry.

On the first day of January last I reported on hand 26 fowls which I inventoried at $13.00. Since then I have paid for all the food except the refuse from the kitchen where food for six persons has been prepared. It has cost me $5.40. During this time I have gathered 2,069 eggs; 13 of these I set under a hen and have raised six chickens, now half grown. The average wholesale price of eggs during this time, at Emporium, has been over 12 cents per dozen. 2,069 eggs less 13 eggs set leaves 2,056 eggs at 12 cents per doz., $20.56. I have killed five fowls for the table, $2.50. I have now 21 hens, $10.50; six chickens, $1.50, making $35 05, less inventory and food, $18.40, leaves a gain of $16.65 on an investment of $13.00, for six months. Two things are necessary to success in any undertaking: "Know how." "Do it." This applies to cathing fish, picking plums, shooting duck, running egg machines, and every calling, profession and business.

JOHN DAY.

Emporium, Pa., July 1, 1899.

Pig Iron at $20.

Pig iron at $20 per ton means that there is such a demand for it among people who must use iron for plowing and mowing, for bridges and houses and for tools of all sorts that they are willing to pay twice as much for it as they did in January rather than do without. It means that everybody is hustling to the top of their bent for the good things that this big land offers. It means that the iron trade has struck one of the greatest periods of prosperity that it has ever experienced; and the prosperity of the iron trade indicates that everything else is prosperous, for every other trade and occupation depends more or less on it. The news of the extraordinary demand for pig iron is accompanied by the announcement that the New England cotton mills, which not long ago were supposed to have received a fatal blow from Southern competition, are exceeding all of their former records. The old wages have been more than restored and all of their old trade and much more have come to them.

We are informed also that the sales of clothing this summer have broken all former records, and what ever direction we look we find the people able to indulge in the luxuries and necessities of life on a scale hitherto unequealed. The predictions of the prophets of optimism have all come true, and the faith in the resources and energies of the people have been more than justified, and the end is not yet. There never was a time when there was so little chance for those who thrive by calamity howling, and there never was an instance in our history when the predictions of the perveyors of quack remedies for industrial and financial ills were so completely contradicted as has lately been the case.—Pitts. Times.

Board of Health.

Stated meeting of the Board of Health at Dr. Bardwell's office, July 6th, 1899. Present, Josiah Howard, E. O. Bardwell, S. L. Barton and George Metzger. The Board resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the purpose of investigating the sanitary conditions of the East Ward.

Board met again at same place Saturday at 10 a. m., when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That no permit shall be issued to any hotel keeper to keep more than two pigs on his premises and private families not more than one pig, and the condition of such permits must be strictly complied with or they will be revoked.

2nd. That all deposits of manure in pits or otherwise, within the Borough limits, be ordered entirely removed and not allowed to accumulate during the summer months.

3rd. That application for permits can be personally made to the Secretary or Health officer, as no blanks are furnished to the Board for this purpose.

On motion, P. R. Beattie was elected Sanitary Policeman for the current year. Adjourned.

G. METZGER, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

LINGENFELTER—RICHARDS.—On Tuesday evening, July 18, at the Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, by the Rev. Wilford P. Shriner, MR. CHAS. LINGENFETTER, of Emporium, to MISS NINA RICHARDS, of Brookville, Pa.

Fatal Wreck on the Ridgway & Clearfield Branch Monday.

Renovo News, Tuesday.

A fatal wreck occurred shortly after noon yesterday at Short's Mills, an unimportant station on the Ridgway & Clearfield branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, not far from Ridgway, in which Michael J. Welch, of Ridgway, was instantly killed, and Engineer James Walsh slightly injured by jumping. The heavy rains of Sunday and yesterday had washed a large log onto the track which curved sharply at that point The train, heavily loaded with passengers, was running at a high rate of speed and was almost upon the obstruction before the engineer became aware of the danger. He reversed the engine, applied the air brakes and called to Welch to jump and jumped himself.

In striking the log, the engine broke loose and plunged over a fifteen foot embankment into the Toby branch of the Clarion river. The car next to the engine swung across the track and hung half over the swollen waters of the stream.

It was the prompt action of Engineer Walsh which doubtless saved the lives of many of the passengers and beyond a severe shaking up not one received the slightest injury.

The deceased fireman, Michael Welch, was known and highly esteemed all along the line. He had many friends in Renovo who speak most highly of him and are sincerely sorry to learn of his untimely end.

The train is known as No. 103, which leaves Ridgway at 12:20 p. m. The R. & C. is a branch of the Phila. & Erie, and extends as far as Falls Creek.

The engineer of the ill-fated train, James Walsh, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walsh, of Renovo, and his friends here are glad to learn that he escaped without any serious injury.

Fireman Welch was not in the habit of working on Mondays, but yesterday was obliged to make the run on account of the illness of the fireman who usually was on duty Monday.

The dead fireman was Chief of the Ridgway Fire Department and one of the hardest workers in any enterprise that called for hustle and a clear head. He was married and resided with his wife in Powell's addition, but did not have any children. Mr. Welch was about thirty-five years of age and leaves a father and a mother, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Welch, of Brockwayville. The wrecking train and crews from St. Marys and Kane were called out.

Dairy Rules.

The Iowa Agricultural College Creamery has promulgated the following rules, which could be profitably observed by all patrons of creameries and dairymen in general:

1. Nothing but tin pails should be used in the milkyard, as it is impossible to keep wooden pails sweet.
2. The cows' udders should be carefully washed before any milk is drawn.
3. Milk should be aired immediately by pouring or dipping from pail to pail before cooling, and then be cooled to at least 60 degrees.
4. Milk should be kept where the surrounding air is pure and free from stable odors or taint of any kind.
5. Morning's milk should be cooled before mixing with the evening's milk.
6. Cows should not be permitted to drink stagnant or impure water, but should have abundance of good water.
7. Cows should be driven quietly to and from pasture.
8. Cans and pails should be washed carefully with warm water, but not hot, and care should be taken to clean the seams of the receptacles; then they should be scalded thoroughly with hot water and be aired.

Valuable Deposits.

Very extensive deposits of fire clay have recently been discovered in this section—mountains of it. All required now is is find the parties desiring a good location for a brick plant, with cheap fuel and excellent railroad facilities.

Annual Outing.

The Pennsylvania R. R. shop picnic come to Emporium, again this year, next Tuesday being the day. It is anticipated there will be forty car loads.

The Gas Field.

There can be no doubt that gas exists in this county in paying quantities, if not oil. The wells lately drilled have shown that a gas, and possibly an oil field, is close by. Let us not give up our research. The well on Sizer Run, is not a failure by a mill site. The gas is stronger to-day than any time, with strong indications of oil.

A Death Trap.

Last Friday evening the Warner House 'bus had a close call, while crossing the W. N. Y. & P. track, at the junction. The 'bus was heavily loaded with passengers, many of whom got out and walked after their fright. Something surely can, and should be, done at once before we have to chronicle a horrible accident at this death-trap. The proper persons should see to this and not wait until it is too late.

Renovos Beaten by Emporium.

The Renovo base ball team crossed bats with Emporium at the latter place on Friday, and met with their first defeat this season, in a game in which the visitors were outpointed and outclassed. The score was 10 to 2 in favor of Emporium, and up to the seventh inning it looked like a complete shut out, when the visitors managed to scratch in one run on a hit and an error, and scoring a run in the eighth on a long left field drive by Gordon. Our boys started out with two runs in the first inning and five in the next and from then on the game was never in doubt. The home team fielded brilliantly and Overturf pitched excellent ball giving the visitors only five hits and striking out ten men. The features of the game were the running catches of high flies by McFadden and Wykoff and the double play by Ganey, George and Farrell. The following is the score by innings:

		R	SO	H	E
Renovo	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0	2	10	5	7
Emporium	2 5 1 0 0 1 1 0 x	10	8	12	3

STABBING AFFRAY.

Wicked Blowville the Scene of the Murderous Assault.

Last Saturday evening Dan Gratton an employee of the B. & S. R., with headquarters at Blowville, visited William Anson's "pig's ear" to pass away the evening. Having several nickels about his person he concluded to try his luck on the nickel-in-the-slot machine. Considerable money was fed into the machine without any returns, which caused Gratton's angry passion to rise. He accused Anson of having fixed the machine, and Anson replied by calling Gratton a d—liar. The quarrelling continued a few minutes when Mrs. Anson arrived and she suggested to her husband that he kill Gratton. The advice was adhered to, for as soon as Gratton turned his back Anson stabbed him in the back. Gratton turned about and before he could get his assailant under control he stabbed him twice in his chest. The affray was interupted by the presence of other woodsmen, and Gratton was taken home and medical assistance summoned. It is believed that Gratton will live. His age is 35 years, and he is married.

We understand that Anson has settled the difficulty with Gratton by paying $500 and the doctor bill. —Galeton Dispatch.

BRIEF MENTION.

Read Harris' new ad on 4th page.

Emporium now supports three laundries.

Now let us get a glass factory in Emporium.

D. E. Olmsted has an new advertisement in this issue. Read it.

The Renovo Shop Pic-Nic will take place on the 25th, at this place.

The dance at the opera house last Friday evening netted the F. A. A. $20.

Why are Spaniards afraid to sleep on an American bed? Ask H. C. Olmsted.

J. H. Day has something new to say to his customers this week. Read his ad on 5th page.

Secretary of War Alger, has resigned. Attorney General Griggs will possibly succeed him.

The Maccabee membership is now 378,936, including the L. O. T. M. which numbers 116,799.

Street Commissioner Beattie has a force of men engaged in building a sewer up Chestnut street.

Grandpa Walker says that boy is a a girl and we hasten to make the correction before the ladies meet us.

While driving to the early train, Monday morning, "Tom," one of the Warner House 'bus horses, fell dead, after many years of usefulness.

Many a statesman, says an exchange, owes his smooth sentences to a seven-dollar-a-week stenographer, and a good many of them owe the stenographer the seven dollars.

The J. G. Daily Quartette was greeted by a large and appreciative audience at the Presbyterian church, on Tuesday evening. These people are fine musicians and gave a fine, high class vocal entertainment.

Twenty-six fire companies have already said that they will attend the convention at Bradford next month. The Emporium department will attend we are informed. We understand the Bradford boys have guaranteed a theatrical troupe as an incentive to Emporium firemen.

The Renovo ball club met with an ignominious defeat at the hands of the Emporium club yesterday afternoon, the score being 10 to 2 in favor of the latter club. The Emporium's played a fast game and up to the seventh inning had our boys shut out. From that time on the game was never in doubt. This is the Renovos' first defeat and since they have found foemen worthy oi their steel the chances are that other games, perhaps a series of games, will be arranged between the two nines. It is understood that the home club will try the Emporium's another whirl in Renovo next Saturday.—Renovo News.

At its recent meeting in Wilkesbarre, the Pennsylvania State Bar Association selected as a member of the executive committee the prominent Emporium, Pa., attorney, a choice which has been favorably spoken of in this city. It is felt that a wise selection was made, as Mr. Green is among the abler members of the State bar. He has been engaged in active practice for over twenty-eight years and is well read, being widely known in Cameron county and the State generally. He is a member of the prominent law firm of Green & Shaffer and is a man of perhaps fifty years of age. Mr. Green has been identified with many important and intricate litigations during his extended career at the bar, and in his conduct of these has been very successful.—Financial Review, (N. Y).

Satistics of the iron and steel industry of Pennsylvania in 1898, have just been completed, The production of pig iron was 5,367,979 gross tons; this was an increase of 750,345 tons over 1897. The value of the product was $48,884,854, an increase of $4,446,-374. The average yearly earnings of the men employed, 12,000 in all, was 7 per cent. The output of Bessimer steel was 3,357,684 gross tons, an increase of 509,480 tons. The production of open hearth was 1,848,732 tons, an increase of 427,359 tons, and of crucible, 69,568 tons, an increase of 20,323 tons. The total production of steel was 5,275,984 tons, an increase of 957,362 tons as compared with 1897. The total production of iron and steel rolled into finished form last year was 5,537,249 tons, as against 4,714,333 the year before. Its value was $136,820,442, as against $123,900,771 in 1897. In this production the number of working people employed was 56,230, and they received in wages $27,879,202, an increase in wages of $3,529,236. There has also been an enormous increase in the production of tin plate Thanks to the protection which the tin-plate manufacturers received in the McKinley tariff, and which is contained in the Dingley tariff, the United States is now producing practically all the tin plate it uses, instead of buying it all from the tin plate trust in Wales. —Rochester Express.

LOCAL NOTICES.

FOR the latest style of goods go to Cramer's Variety Store.

FOR ladies and childrens ready made clothing, go to Cramer's Variety Store.

GENTS' furnishing goods, trunks, valises, boots and shoes at cost at N. Seger's.

LOST, on Fourth street, a child's bracelet. Please return same to F. G. Judd.

CHOICE CELERY PLANTS for sale at fifty cents per hundred, if full hundred is taken

SAMUEL SHADMAN.

Now is the time to buy clothing. N. Seger offers his entire stock of summer clothing at a sacrifice.

N. Seger is now selling all summer clothing at cost, to make room for his fall goods. Now is your time to purchase a good suit at a very small price.

WANTED—Active parties to sell Tea, Coffee, Spices and Baking Powder, to families. Liberal commission allowed. Apply to Grand Union Tea Co., 33 W. Long Ave., DuBois, Pa.

THE Y. P. S. C. E., of the Baptist church will serve a baked bean supper Friday, July 21st. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Supper 15 cents.

LADIES! clean your kid gloves with Miller's Glovine, for sale only by Balcom & Lloyd, headquarters for kid gloves and the famous Dartmouth gloves; all the latest shades. 5-ly

FOR SALE.—A pure blooded Guernsey bull, two years old; sire and dam registered; not vicious, and broken to lead. Enquire of

D. BURLINGAME,
18-4t Sizerville, Pa.

LOST.—While going to Emporium from my farm near Cameron, on Tuesday morning, I lost a memoranda book. A liberal reward will be paid for its return, either to the PRESS office, or to me at Cameron, Pa.

J. J. SCHWAB.

I will be at Emporium from July 25th to 30th, for the practice of dentistry. Perfect work. Prices reasonable. Painless extraction. Dr. Card is a licentiate of the University of New York, and has nine diplomas and certificates in medicine and dentistry. Twenty-nine years praetice.

J. M. CARD, M. D., D. D. S., L. D. S.

A BIG RUSH for those $2.00 Cabinet Photos at Schriever's. About 2,000 of the cards have already gone and there are less than 3,000 left. They will last but a few weeks longer, so those who wish these pictures should come at once. Remember they are only $2.00 a dozen while this stock lasts.

Very truly,
J. B. SCHRIEVER.

CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS.—$2.00 per dozen. I have on hand 5,000 Ivoryette finish Cabinet Cards. I will make Carbonette finish pictures, mounted on these cards, for $2 per dozen—regular $4 stock. As I am not making any more Ivoryette finish pictures and have this stock on hand, I will make photographs mounted on the same for the above price, until all this stock is used. I will not make any cabinets at this price after this supply is gone. Come early as this stock will not last long.

Very truly,
J. B. SCHRIEVER,
16-tf Emporium, Pa.

Through Sleeping Cars to the Thousand Islands, August 19th.

The W. N. Y. & P. Ry., will run their last popular Vacation Excursion to the Thousand Islands and the St. Lawrence River, Saturday, August 19th. Tickets good returning ten days, will be sold at the low rate of $6.50 from Emporium. Train leaves 1:45 p. m. These excursions offer the cheapest and most delightful vacation outings. Arrangements have been made for through sleeping cars; rate per berth from Olean, $2.00. Secure space of W. N. Y. & P. Ry. agents in advance to insure accommodations. 21-5t

An Impostor.

A chap, claiming to represent Lee's circus came to Emporium last week and after "doing" a number of people, skipped out. A number of our people would like to meet the chap again.

Handsome Card Type.

We are printing cards, for both ladies and gentlemen, from the new and popular Engravers Roman, the most popular and latest out. Call and see samples. There is no need to send away for cards or wedding invitations. We have the facilities for all such work.

Lloyd's Long Range Forecast of the Weather.

FRIDAY, Sultry and warmer weather with thunder storms.
SATURDAY, Fair and cooler.
SUNDAY, Fair weather.
At this time it looks like showers for R. R. pic-nic.

The confidence we have in the character of the goods we sell, and the prices fixed for them, make us eager at all times to take back anything that fails to please our customers.

Wet Weather

In storm or sunshine, heat or cold, in season or out of it, this store is always ripe in goods to arouse the interest of buyers. If there is more buoyancy in the trading at one time than there is at another, it is only because by reason of weather conditions; there are more people here to be interested, more to praticipate in the fruit of our planning. Why not go to Lloyd's store for bicycles, kodaks, sporting goods, wall paper, fishing tackle standard patterns, stationery, sheet music and a good cigar. If it rained dollars it would only be twice as wonderful as some of the offerings in the above stock of goods, for it is an old proverb that "whatever is in the kettle will come out of the spout." We have the goods in the kettle.

Fourth Street.

H. S. LLOYD.

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year.....$2 00
If paid in advance..... 1 50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion

Rates by the year, or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year, over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the PRESS is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PAINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Hog Raising in the South.

In a farmer's bulletin from the department of agriculture Mr. Tracy states that although more pork is consumed in the southern states than all other meats combined, yet up to 1890 fully 90 per cent. of the pork used was shipped from the great packing houses in Kansas City, Chicago and Cincinnati. The principal obstacle to success in hog raising was the high price of corn and the want of packing houses. Mr. Tracy shows that the exclusive use of corn is unnecessary, and hog crops of artichokes, turf oats, vetch, sorghum, cowpeas, sweet potatoes, peanuts, chufas and cassava may be used along with a certain amount of grain feed. Packing houses will naturally follow as soon as the supply is in excess of the local demand. Hints on breeding are added, and it is shown that pure bloods can be got in the south as readily as elsewhere, and that scrub blood is as unprofitable in Ohio as in Texas. In time the hog may become the "mortgage lifter" of the southern states, as it is at present of the great corn belt from Ohio to Kansas. The bulletin contains much information on the care and feeding of hogs, the prevention of hog cholera and swine plague, and other hints which will be as useful to farmers generally as to the stock raisers of the south.

A Jersey City druggist is making a collection of the queer orders he receives from people who send children to the store for things they need. Here are a few of them: "The child is my little girl. I sent you five cents to buy sitless powders for a groan up adult who is sike." Another reads: "Dear Doctor, plese give bearer five sense worse of Auntie Toxyn for to gargle babis throte and obleage." An anxious mother writes: "You will please give the little boi five cents worth of epecac for to throw up in a five months old babe. N. B.—Baby has a sore stummick." Another anxious mother wrote: "My little babey has eat up its father's parish plasther. Send an antedote as quick as possible by the enclosed little girl." The writer of this one was evidently in pain: "I haf a hot time in my insides and which I wood like to be extinguished. What is good for to extinguish it? The enclosed quarter is for the price of the extinguisher. Hurry, pleas."

Within the last five years excavations have been made in Milwaukee for the purpose of providing for an addition to the water supply. A shaft was sunk at the edge of the beach 130 feet in depth, and from the bottom of this a tunnel was bored extending 3,200 feet under the lake. These excavations have made available a large quantity of loose rock, which was spread out, covered with soil, planted with grass and trees, and made into a park. This soil has proved to be a geological Klondike; it is rich in Devonian fossils, which have been identified and tabulated in the current number of the Journal of Geology. "The best and until recently the only known area of Devonian rocks in Wisconsin lies immediately north of Milwaukee and furnishes the Milwaukee hydraulic cement of commerce."

If you have never seen the original of the declaration of independence it is probable that you never will see it. An effort was made to bring it to Chicago for exhibition at the world's fair. It failed, but served to draw the attention of the authorities to the fact that the ink in which the priceless document is written was becoming badly faded in the bright light to which it had been exposed for many years. Accordingly in 1894 it was sealed between pieces of glass and locked up in a light-proof vault, along with the original of the constitution of the United States and other historical documents.

The Harrodsburg (Ky.) Democrat enlivened its editorial columns with this item: "Capt. P. B. Thompson purchased two or three gallons of strawberries the other day of a man from Garrard county. They were, without doubt, the largest berries that have been sold this season, the smallest being as large as a hen's egg. They were so large that it was necessary to slice them up before serving. When one of the largest was cut open a full-grown mouse jumped out, scaring the cook until she almost fainted."

SOUND MONEY DEMOCRATS.

The Free Silver Issue Will Lose to the Democracy Many Ballots.

The proposition to retire Mr. Bryan from the leadership of the democracy is a confession on the part of those who make it that his views are too extreme and that success at the polls with them is out of the question. But to abandon the views that Mr. Bryan represents would be to draw near to and so in a measure indorse the views that Mr. McKinley represents. Would that insure success?

The man who favors sound money is not in a humor to compromise that question. He does not want money that is just a little sound. He wants the altogether genuine article. And such a man, who puts the money question ahead of all other questions, will be likely next year to support the ticket which stands without qualification for sound money. To fish for him with a silver hook baited with campaign guff would be idle employment.

The man who favors protection may have his views as to how high the bars should be erected, but experience has taught him that protection to be applied effectively in the national policy must be openly avowed. The Gorman-Wilson tariff bill carried protection duties, but they were prepared most inexpertly by those who had promised a free trade measure, and therefore business interests were injured. The Dingley bill was prepared by those who boldly proclaimed protection, and business confidence was largely restored by it. The figures were more regular, and followed more closely logical lines. The protectionist, therefore, will find no difficulty next year in making choice of a ticket.

The question of expansion is not as yet clearly defined, but expansion itself is an accomplished fact. The man who believes in holding on to the new territory can hardly be expected to support a ticket nominated on an implied regret for all that has been done. He will prefer the ticket which represents both pride in the achievements of the war and an unreserved assumption of all the responsibilites that have followed.

The democracy's extreme stand under Mr. Bryan's leadership is at once its strength and its weakness. If it is to win at all it must be in direct opposition to the other side. If it undertakes to trim or evade it is certain to be swamped.—Washington Star.

OPENED THEIR EYES.

Silver Republicans Have Had a Lesson Which Will Do Them Much Good.

In the next congress the so-called "silver republicans" will be found back in the old camp. Senator Cannon, of Utah, says "the silver jig is up; there's nothing left of it." Former Senator Peffer, of Kansas, leads a secession of the republican element from the populist camp back to their old connection. Senator Teller, of Colorado, may stay out in sheer bitterness of spirit, but the golden deluge has simply swamped the free silver delusion and turned all the theories and assertions on which it rested to foolishness.—Buffalo Commercial.

The republican party added another chapter to a noble history when it took its stand so unflinchingly against the cheap money delusion. The country owes it a debt of gratitude which can never be fully repaid. Yielding to the silver folly would have been as disastrous as surrender to the fiat money idea of 20 years ago, and would have brought upon the United States financial calamities so appalling that recovery from their effects would have been impossible for a generation at least. The march of industrial progress would have been almost hopelessly retarded, and the unparalleled prosperity and enlargement of our foreign trade, now the marvel of the world, could not have been brought about.

It is doubtful even if, with our national credit seriously if not permanently impaired, we could have protected the national interests when in danger. The trouble with Spain might have had a different ending. It is to the credit of the "silver republicans" that they are getting their eyes open and returning to the fold. But how much wiser, better and more patriotic it would have been had they stood stanchly by their party, which upheld the financial honor of the country, instead of following the popocratic banners that led to defeat and humiliation!—Troy Times.

The Calamity Germ.

The general prosperity now prevailing throughout the country and the prospect of its long continuance have put an end, at least temporarily, to the wail of the pessimist and calamityite. It is but a little while since the land was full of lamentations concerning the terrible things that were happening to the poor workingman and the great army of unemployed, and still more terrible things that would happen if their nostrums for the healing of the body politic were not adopted. This was the burden of their song in 1896. Happily, the American people were wise enough to turn a deaf ear to their complaints and predictions and adopt a policy which the people's better judgment told them would bring prosperity, and now we have it in full measure. For very shame the croakers are silenced, but will they remain so? Frogs have their seasons for croaking, and the fact that they are silent does not prove that they are extinct. It takes certain conditions to develop disease microbes, and they are more active and virulent at some seasons than at others. The calamityite germ is still extant, and it is only a question of time when the voice of the croaker will be heard again in the land.—Indianapolis Journal.

☞"Coin" Harvey has offered to deliver 18 lectures in Connecticut for $100 each. The people of Connecticut will hardly be so extravagant as to put a rush stamp on their letter of acceptance.—Chicago Times-Herald.

DEMOCRATS, TRUSTS, TARIFF.

Failure of Free Traders to Pull Down the Wall of Protection.

The story that a Chicago engineer has an engagement to demolish the Chinese wall impels the St. Louis Republic to the following:

"The American high tariff should follow its side-partner, the Chinese wall, into the limbo of oblivion. It is of very much the same order. There may have been a time, in the early days of this country, when a proscriptive tariff was needed for the protection of our 'infant industries.' That time has passed, however, and the favored infant industries have developed into ungrateful and oppressive trusts. The hour is ripe for the demolition of the protective Chinese wall. The democratic party proposes to undertake the contract in 1900, as a feature of its war on the trust evil."

The democratic party has undertaken to pull down the protective tariff on divers and sundry occasions ere this, and a most awful muddle it has made of the business. With its Wilson law it succeeded in knocking off the crown of the wall here and there to the lamentable confusion of American industrial life, and when the next annual election came the rumblings of a republican landslide were heard. There was not such an inspiration in the dismal experiment that any party should care to repeat it.

Nor is the old tariff issue radically changed by the increase of trusts. Trusts flourish in free trade England, and if they were the inevitable and peculiar product of protection they would have reached maturity long before this present democratic catching at a straw. There is a little matter of cause and effect here that will have to be established before it is accepted by the country. A mere assumption will not do.

Meantime the case of protection will remain what it always has been. In his article on Webster in Scribner's Senator Hoar points out that that great statesman found a permanent reason for supporting protection in the security it afforded and the promise it gave to American labor. The senator indorses it on the same ground and so does the republican party. This is one explanation of the party's many successes after the issues of the war were over. The votes that have sustained the protective tariff have been the votes of workingmen and of the farmers who feed them, and in confusing the trusts with the tariff the democratic party had better take care lest it excite an antagonism where it is trying most sedulously to curry favor.—Chicago Times-Herald.

CREATION OF AN INDUSTRY.

Striking Illustration of the Beneficent Effect of a Protective Tariff.

The announcement that the shutting down of the tin plate mills in the United States, because of the inability of the mill owners and the workingmen employed in them to come to terms for the next year, means idleness for nearly 50,000 men, directly and at once, and is striking proof of the growth and size of the tin plate industry in the United States.

It is only a few years since that many vehement assertions were made that no such business could be made to prosper in America. It was said that the hold of the Welsh manufacturers was too strong to be broken. Now the industry is so large, so well established, and so prosperous that no one thinks of it as an exotic or questions its permanence.

All this has been achieved without the aid of native tin. No success has attended such efforts as have been made to develop tin mines in the United States. We have met foreign competition on similar ground and with no special advantages in raw materials, and the fact that almost 50,000 men work in tin plate mills shows what has been the result.

The history of industry-building by the aid of the tariff affords no more striking instance than this of the possibility of accomplishing great results in a short time, when the conditions are favorable.—Cleveland Leader.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

☞Announcements are made occasionally of democratic conventions. But why they are held no one seems to know.—Troy Times.

☞Between Bryan, the silver man, and Gorman, the machine man, the mugwump press is certainly in a bad fix.—Springfield Union.

☞At this time it looks as if republicans in all sections of the country were pretty well agreed to making President McKinley's renomination unanimous.—Baltimore Herald.

☞Ex-Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, says the democrats should have no distinct issue in next year's campaign. That would be distinctly democratic—to just wait for something to turn up on which the democrats might oppose the administration.—Cleveland Leader.

☞One of the most prominent silverites who departed from the republican party in 1896 was H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota. Last week, however, he came back to the old party as a delegate to a republican convention. The expansion sentiment in the new states which went for Bryan in 1896 is bringing those who left the republican party for silver or populism back to the republican ranks.—Indianapolis Journal.

☞The fight to rid the democratic party of the free silver issue is being carried on systematically and with a vigor that will cause the Bryan people much trouble if it does not result in their being won over entirely. That the movement is concerted and widespread is becoming more apparent every day. When we consider that the party was never a silver party from principle, but merely to get votes, it can be easily understood how good are the chances of the anti-silver men for success in the campaign they are now waging.—Denver Times.

TOOK A FRESH START.

Municipal Ownership Scheme Adopted by the City Council of Detroit After a Fierce Struggle.

Detroit, July 12.—Municipal ownership of the Detroit street railways took a fresh start last night, in spite of the recent adverse decision of the Michigan supreme court annulling the appointment of the street railway commissioners, and in spite of various other kinds of opposition. After five hours of fierce argument and desperate filibustering the common council by a vote of 19 to 14 passed the so-called security franchise ordinance. This ordinance prescribes the terms under which the street railways are to be operated by their present owners in the event of their reversion through the municipal corporation (organized by the late commissioners in behalf of the city) failing to meet the payments according to terms of purchase.

Mayor Maybury will veto the ordinance, but Gov. Pingree and the other promoters of the municipal ownership plan appear to be confident of securing four more votes necessary to pass the ordinance over the mayor's veto. The veto will be presented next Tuesday night. If the security ordinance finally passes, a working ordinance, under which the "Detroit Municipal Railway" corporation will operate the roads, will also be passed. In the event of passage of both ordinances the municipal company will doubtless have to pass through injunction proceedings before three-cent fares and city (through corporation) ownership is accomplished.

The Detroit Municipal Railway Co. originally consisted of the three street railway commissioners. Yesterday the council was notified that Carl F. Schmidt, one of the late commissioners, had withdrawn from the municipal company and that Jere C. Hutchins (vice president and manager of the Detroit Citizens Street Railway Co.) had been substituted in the Municipal company forSchmidt.

The security ordinance was taken from the table by a vote of 21 to 11, which was the vote throughout the long struggle with two exceptions, these being a proposition to substitute three-cent fares for six for a quarter; the other obliging submission of the ordinance to vote of the people.

After several hours of filibustering and debate, Alderman Beamer, president of the council, made a sensational attack on the ordinance and its promoters. Charges that several of the aldermen had been improperly influenced by the street railway people were freely made by Beamer. So broad were his hints that one alderman threatened to fight.

THE PARIS AFLOAT.

Long Stranded Steamer is Pulled Off the Rocks by Salvagers.

London, July 12.—The salvagers have moved the American line steamer Paris astern a distance of 150 yards and have shifted the vessel's position slightly to the eastward. The Paris is now clear of the rocks. Tugs are preparing to tow her to Falmouth harbor.

The German salvagers are elated at their unexpected success in floating the Paris. She had been weighted with nearly 1,000 tons of granite at the stern, with a view of hoisting her bows free from the rock. The divers had difficulty in getting at the rock, and this was the reason for the tentative effort to move her.

Several tugs from Falmouth proceeded to the scene, but the Germans were not anxious for their assistance, offering the largest tug only $25 for towage, an offer which was promptly refused. It was then decided that the vessel, being in a position of comparative safety, should remain where she was for the night, and that the divers should continue their work of patching the hull, so as to minimize the risk of towing. Unless something unforeseen occurs, the Paris will be towed to Falmouth to-day, and if on inspection her condition warrants it, she will be taken to Southampton or to some other dock for repairs.

Falmouth, England, July 12.—The coast guards report that, as the Paris began to move at her anchors this morning the crew was oblige to let out cables and in about an hour the liner got quite clear of the rock and into deep water.

THE CHINAMAN OBJECTS.

Gen. Brooke Has Brought Out a Protest from the Consul General.

Havana, July 12.—The Chinese consul general has filed a strong objection to the decision of Gov. Gen. Brooke that commercial treaties between Spain and other foreign countries do not apply to Cuba, as was formerly the case, and that future treaty arrangements must be made with the United States in the name of Cuba. The ground of his objection is his fear of emigration restrictions. Under the old regime Chinamen were admitted and immigration encouraged, and they are now to be found in all parts of the island, employed principally as house servants, though many work on the plantations and in the sugar mills, where they have proved excellent help. In the opinion of the Chinese consul general the arrangement of long standing ought not to be disturbed, especially as Cuba is so much in need of labor.

Many Cubans object to admitting the Chinese, owing to the extreme susceptibility of the latter to leprosy. A large percentage of the inmates of the leper hospitals are of Chinese origin.

Wheeler Starts for Manila.

Washington, July 12.—Gen. Joseph F. Wheeler left Washington yesterday afternoon, en route to the Philippines. He is scheduled to reach San Francisco on Saturday. He will sail for Manila on the 20th. "I have no plans of campaign," he said, "and shall not know what I am to do until I receive my instructions from Gen. Otis. I should like to have it understood that I go to the Philippines in an entirely subordinate capacity. Not only Gen. Otis, but Gens. Lawton and McArthur will rank me, and it is proper that they should."

A STRONG PROTEST.

It Is Made by Temperance People to the President Against a Recent Ruling by the Attorney General.

Washington, July 12.—A delegation composed of Joshua L. Bailey, of Philadelphia, president of the National Temperance society; Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, and others, representing the National Temperance society and kindred organizations called upon the president yesterday to ask his consideration of some points which it was desired to present in reference to the interpretation by the attorney general of the 17th section of the recent act of congress entitled "An act for the increase of the efficiency of the army of the United States and for other purposes." The delegation wished to record its dissent from the opinion of the attorney general in interpreting the act referred to.

Mr. Bailey also read a paper signed by many well known representatives of the National Temperance society which embodied the views of the delegation and embraced the points on which they dissented from the interpretation given the act by the attorney general. It contends that congress sought to accomplish the total abolition of the sale of intoxicating liquor in the army. The interpretation of the attorney general (which was to the effect that the act was prohibitive only as to the sale of liquor in the canteens by officers and men) the paper declares was a matter of amazement to the people of the whole country interested in the subject and no class of persons, it is asserted, were more surprised than the congressmen present during the enactment of the legislation.

The members of the delegation reported the president as saying that the opinion of the attorney general was given without any previous knowledge on his part—that he did not know that such an opinion had been given until several days afterward and that he would look into the matter personally and if the opinion of the attorney general was found to be correct, it should stand, but he added that if the attorney general had made a mistake he had no doubt he (Griggs) would be ready to rectify it.

CAN'T COLLECT DAMAGES.

The State Department Turns Down a Claim for Damages Because of Detention on a Captured Ship.

Washington, July 12.—Secretary Hay has sent Ambassador Cambon an answer to the latter's recent letter submitting the claim of Miss Ivan Favre for $10,000 damages attending the capture of the French steamer Olinde Rodriguez, on which she was a passenger, by the cruiser New Orleans during the blockade of San Juan. The secretary reviews the facts and states the conclusion that the government is not liable on this claim.

The secretary says the French steamer was first observed by the cruiser Yosemite on July 5, and that an officer of the Yosemite went on board and noted in the log of the Rodriguez that a blockade of San Juan was in progress. Miss Favre subsequently took passage at Port au Prince on July 13. On July 17 the Rodriguez again put in an appearance off San Juan, whereupon she was captured by the New Orleans. The prize was taken to Charleston on July 22 and on August 5 all the passengers were released by court order and turned over to the French company. Miss Favre's claim cited that she had suffered from an attack of fever while at Charleston, and the damages were for this and the indignities of detention.

From the facts cited the secretary states that the United States naval authorities could not be charged with any negligence in the circumstances attending the capture.

Secretary Hay's letter is accompanied by one from Attorney General Griggs, giving facts submitted by the United States district attorney at Charleston bearing out in detail the points made in the secretary's letter. He says the Rodriguez was anchored off the battery in Charleston harbor, in one of the most healthful spots along the Atlantic coast.

Aside from the bearing of his decision on individual cases, it may have a bearing also on the claims which may be brought forward by the owners of the steamer Rodriguez and of the Lafayette, which was stopped off Havana.

HAS REACHED THE LIMIT.

Frenchmen Have Obtained All the Tariff Concessions They Can Get.

Washington, July 12.—It appears to be the accepted view in well informed government quarters that the limit of concession has been reached in the negotiations with the French authorities for a reciprocity treaty and Tuesday's conference did not bring about any material advance in the negotiations.

France conceded the minimum rate on the entire tariff schedule at the outset, the difference between the usual maximum rate and the minimum rate being 20 per cent. Mr. Kasson, in return, submitted a list of articles on which our rates would be reduced under the provisions of Section 4 of the Dingley act, allowing not over 20 per cent. reduction on articles agreed upon. The American concessions, however, have not proved as satisfactory in Paris as was expected, and consideration has been given of late to extending the list somewhat. Some further concessions have been made on our side, but these have not been sufficient to close the negotiations.

A Story of Fraud.

Lincoln, Neb., July 12.—The senate committee selected by the last legislature to investigate alleged ballot frauds of 1897 began its hearing Tuesday, first taking up the ballot recount. The purpose of this recount was to show that the constitutional amendment permitting two more supreme court justices, both populists, had been carried. E. L. Simon, a state house janitor in 1897, testified that he with State Oil Inspector Edmiston, G. W. Blake and another janitor, secured the ballots from a vault and changed the markings in favor of the amendment

"Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance."

Many people are but shadows of their former selves, due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

HIS LITTLE BUNDLE.

It Wasn't Much in Size But the Value of It Astonished the Hotel Clerk.

A quiet-looking, smooth-shaven man, with a straw hat pushed back from his forehead, registered from an adjoining parish at the Grunewald one evening and laid a package on the counter. The package was about the size of an unabridged dictionary and was wrapped up in an old newspaper that bore the stains of travel. It was tied with a piece of white cotton string. "I wish you would take care of this little bundle for me overnight," said the stranger. "All right, sir," replied the clerk, and, reaching for the receipt book, proceeded to fill out a blank. "What's the value?" he asked, mechanically. "Sixty-five thousand dollars," answered the smooth-shaven man in an offhanded tone. "What!" gasped the clerk, his pen averted in midair and his eyes as round as cart wheels. "Sixty-five thousand," repeated the guest; "and, by the way, I guess I'll just seal up that wrapping. It seems about to fall off."

He opened the paper and disclosed a rectangular block of $10 bills, packed as tight as sardines. Theye were nearly all well worn, but nevertheless the grimy mass looked strongly tempting. Its tremendous potentiality drove a spur into the imagination of the dullest chap in the corridor, and everybody began to tell what he would do if he were rich. Meanwhile the smooth-shaven man readjusted the cover, secured it with wax, pocketed his receipt and walked off. He was a country banker bringing a deposit to his local correspondent.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

HIS BATH NOT A SUCCESS.

Being in a Hurry He Forgot to Take Off His Underclothes.

It seems her husband had been out very late celebrating, and as he came home in the rose flush of the morning he thought it would be a capital idea to take a bath before getting into bed. First of all and most important it would contradict any wrong impression as to his condition, as his wife sometimes had wrong impressions when he had been out late at night. Women are so suspicious.

So he went boldly to the bathroom and was soon splashing around as gayly as a canary. In fact, he created such an unusual commotion that his wife woke up and went to see what was the matter.

Suddenly he saw her gazing through the door with a look so cold and contemptuous that it struck a chill to his very heart. But he made a dive for the soap and went on industriously with his ablutions.

"What are you doing there, Peter?" she asked him.

He made the effort of his life to appear debonair and perfectly sober.

"Can't you see what I am doing, my dear?" he answered, with another prodigious splash. "I'm taking a bath."

"Don't you think it would be a good idea for you to take off your underclothes?" she asked him, with a frozen reflection, as she passed out of sight.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A Startling Answer.

A Latin professor was explaining the derivation of our word "ostracise" to his class in a local academy the other day. He told the story of the early Roman republics and the scheming of the politicians of the times. He related how, when any man in the republic became obnoxious to his neighbors, they used to write his name on an oyster shell (Latin—ostreum, shell), and on the receipt of a specified number by the consuls that man was banished, killed or otherwise removed in some one of those pleasant ways the old Romans had. When he had finished his explanation he said:

"Now, the boy here in the front seat, what did we derive from the old Latin use of the shell, which was called ostreum?"

The answer he expected was far from what he got, for the little student with spectacles in the front seat arose and delivered himself thus:

"From the Roman habit of using shells to get the best of people we derive the present Coney Island shell game, which is a fascinating and costly sport."—Brooklyn Times.

Worth Looking Into.—Willieboy—"Pa, what's a mixed metaphor?" Pa—"It's a new one on me. I'll ask my bartender when I go down town."—Philadelphia North American.

Money is an uncertain quantity; it's so changeable.—Golden Days.

Miss Lockheart's
LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 67,104]

"I cannot express my gratitude to you for the good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I have taken five bottles of the Compound and two boxes of Liver Pills and feel better in every respect. I had suffered for years with dropsy; the veins in my limbs burst, caused from the pressure of the water. I had the worst kind of kidney trouble, fainting spells, and I could not stand long at a time. I also had female weakness and the doctor said there was a tumor in my left side. The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. A friend handed me a little book of yours, so I got your medicine and it has saved my life. I felt better from the first bottle. The bloating and the tumors have all gone and I do not suffer any pain. I am still using the Vegetable Compound and hope others may find relief as I have done from its use."—MISS N. J. LOCKHEART, BOX 16, ELIZABETH, PA.

Only the women who have suffered with female troubles can fully appreciate the gratitude of those who have been restored to health.

MRS. Pinkham responds quickly and without charge to all letters from suffering women. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

THEY NEVER SPEAK.

The Most Austere Order of Nuns Now in Existence.

Women Who Have Vowed a Life Silence—An Incident Showing the Relentless Severity of Their Penitential Rules.

An article in the Wide Wide World Magazine tells of the strangest and most austere order of nuns in the world, who dwell far down in the southwestern corner of France, on the borders of Spain, and under the shadow of the Pyrenees. These are the Bernardines of Anglet, sisters of St. Bernard, the almost incredible severity of whose rule most resembles that of the famous Trappist monks. Indeed, they appear even more meritorious when one remembers that weak women cannot bear the same hardships or sufferings that men can. These devoted nuns abandon themselves to a life of solitude and take a vow of perpetual silence, which every one must allow is far more praiseworthy in a woman than in one of the sterner sex. The only occasion on which the nuns open their lips to speak is when they join in the prayers. If it were not for this they would probably almost forget how to talk!

Over their heads, and arranged so as almost to conceal their faces, they wear long black woolen hoods, which are rendered the more striking by the great white crosses that are affixed to the backs. Each nun wears rough wooden sabots, and round her neck a chain, to which is attached a large cross. There is little of the appearance of the ordinary nun about their attire.

It was the Abbe Cestac, a saintly priest of Bayonne, who founded the convent at Anglet in 1839. At first, owing to lack of funds, the nuns went through every sort of suffering, often having absolutely nothing to eat and no prospect of obtaining anything. However, by sheer pluck and hard work these courageous women overcame every difficulty, and now, although they

BERNARDINE NUNS.
(The Morning Procession to the Refectory.)

are not rich, they can at least provide themselves with the necessaries of life. Their needs, after all, are very small. They fast constantly, and when they do eat, their food consists of vegetables, dry bread, and, three times a week, a little—a very little—meat. The refectory is a long, narrow, whitewashed room with a thatched roof and no artificial flooring, merely the deep sand of the dunes, which, however, provides the most comfortable of carpets. Each nun has her earthenware pitcher of water and a little drawer in the rough deal table where she keeps her wooden spoon, fork and platter. On Fridays the Bernardines take their meals kneeling on the sand. At the appointed hour they make their way in single file to the refectory.

Every hour of the day is carefully mapped out, for the rules of the order insist that not a moment shall be wasted. There are constant prayers on every occasion. Each time the big clock of the monastery chimes the hour every nun falls on her knees and spends a few moments in prayer. Out in the fields it is marvelous to see how well the oxen know those chimes. Directly they hear them they stop instinctively, starting on their way again the instant the sisters rise from their knees.

The cemetery is as austere-looking as the rest of the nunnery. The graves are the simplest little sandy mounds, huddled close together in the most pathetic way, with a rude cross traced in cockle-shells upon them. At the head of each is a little bush, while firs and gloomy cypress trees are dotted around. Here the nuns spend much of their time, praying for the souls of the dead, sometimes at the grave of the Abbe Cestac's father, a holy man who is buried here; and sometimes in the tiny thatched chapel which they have erected.

Perhaps the following story will illustrate better than any mere description how minutely the penitential rules of this extraordinary order are obeyed. Two Bernardines lived side by side for five years in two adjoining cells, and so thin a partition divided them that they could even hear the sound of each other's breathing. All this time they ate at the same table and prayed in the same chapel. At last one of them died, and according to the rule of the order, the dead nun was laid in the chapel, her face uncovered, and the Bernardines filed past, throwing holy water upon the remains as they went. When it came to the turn of the next-door neighbor, no sooner did she catch sight of the dead nun's face than she gave a piercing shriek and fell back in a swoon. She had just recognized her dearest friend in the world, from whom she had parted with the deepest pain many years before to enter the convent. For five years the two friends had lived side by side without ever having seen each other's face or heard the sound of one another's voice.

MARTIN L. SWEET.

He Was a Capitalist for Years, But Now Is Working for Ten Dollars Per Week.

Martin L. Sweet, a former mayor of Grand Rapids and ten years ago looked upon as one of the wealthiest men in western Michigan, now holds the position of garbage weigher at the city crematory at a salary of ten dollars a week. He still lives in a handsome old stone mansion on Fulton street, but the title and the property are not in his name. He has some income from other sources, but the humble position he holds under the city government is his main dependence. The duties of his

MARTIN L. SWEET.
(Once a Capitalist, Now Works for Ten Dollars a Week.)

position demand his presence at the crematory early in the morning, and the sunrise usually finds him at his post, and in the discharge of his duties he is a model of fidelity.

Mr. Sweet is now 80 years old. He was born in New York state, and as a boy worked in his father's flouring mill. In 1842 he came to Michigan, built mills at Ann Arbor, Dexter and Delhi, and finally in 1846 he came to Grand Rapids, where he purchased a mill and engaged in business for himself manufacturing flour and buying and selling grain. He made money rapidly, invested in city real estate, engaged in lumbering, was interested in banking and had a model farm, which he stocked with Holstein cattle imported direct from the old country. He was active in promoting agricultural interests and was foremost in the affairs of the West Michigan and of the State Fair associations. He was one of the organizers of what is now the old National bank, and ten years ago held $160,000 stock in that institution and had been its president from the start. In 1860 he was elected mayor of the city, but it was his only participation in political affairs.

What became of the substantial fortune which years of shrewd management and hard work had accumulated cannot be explained even by Mr. Sweet himself. It is certain, however, that the good luck which had been his constant attendant for half a century suddenly deserted him, and every venture he went into proved a new disaster. He was the chief promoter of what was known as the Lowell & Hastings railroad, and lost money in it. He engaged in furniture manufacturing and it proved a failure. He was interested in various other enterprises and was indorser for various relatives in business deals, and losses sustained fell upon him. The crash came about five years ago, and the bank and other preferred creditors took all the property he had left, and even this came far from satisfying the debts that were outstanding against him.

RATHER UNFORTUNATE.

A Chicago Street Incident Which Plainly Proves the Perversity of the Bicycle.

Doubtless every person who rides a wheel has a very vivid and distinct recollection of the early struggles with the machine and how objects in the path seemed to exercise an uncontrollable

SCREAMED FOR HELP.
(Fair Cyclist Attempts to Pass a Sprinkling Cart.)

attraction for the unskilled rider with the result of a collision.

Probably the saddest case of this kind lately recorded was, according to the Chicago Daily News, that of a stout lady who was practicing on Michigan avenue last Friday afternoon.

She was evidently a beginner and more than half afraid of the bicycle, and when in attempting to pass a sprinkling cart the wheel steered itself toward it she yielded to the bike and rode directly against the rear of the cart. Notwithstanding the fact that the sprinkling apparatus was in full play and that she was almost enveloped in the miniature fountain she held on and pedaled, meanwhile screaming loudly for help.

A park policeman divined her predicament and rode to her rescue, but not before her bicycle suit and temper had been completely spoiled

Free Sewing Schools.

Free sewing schools will be started by the Prussian government.

SOUTH SEA NATIVES.

To Be Studied by Anthropologists from the United States.

Uncle Sam Deeply Interested in His Ex-Cannibal Neighbors in the Pacific Islands—Tribes to Be Visited.

The United States steamer Albatross, on her scientific trip to the South seas, will take along one or more anthropologists, who will make a special study of the queer and little known peoples which inhabit various groups in Polynesia. A first landing will be made at Tahiti, in the Society islands, where, partly by reason of the extreme fertility of the soil, which furnishes a subsistence without labor, the inhabitants are idle and dissolute. They flatten their noses, and bore a hole through the middle partition of that feature to accommodate ornaments of flowers or feathers. Their ears are bored also, and the teeth of sharks and of human beings are inserted. Chiefs are distinguished by large circular markings in tattoo over the whole body, while common folks are tattoed only about the loins. Another queer custom requires all women, except those of the royal family, to cut their hair off short.

All over Polynesia the practice of infanticide is quite general, but in Tahiti it is particularly prevalent, young children being commonly strangled. Some mothers on the island are known to have done away with as many as ten of their children in this manner. Pigs, on the other hand, are greatly pampered. They are stuffed like capons with bread-fruit dough, and are slaughtered at festivals. Weapons made formidable by the attachment of sharks' teeth are used by the natives, while small instruments of a similar description have been customarily employed for torturing and cutting up prisoners of war.

From the Society islands the expedition will go to the Tuamotu archipelago, where studies of the character already

FIJI ISLAND CANNIBAL.
(How He Looks in His Full Dress Paraphernalia.)

indicated will be continued. So famous have the inhabitants of this group always been as warriors that the chieftains of Tahiti formerly fetched numerous mercenaries from there.

Next the Albatross will sail for the Tonga or Friendly islands, far to the west, whose people were ferocious cannibals up to a century ago. On one island of the group the natives until recently used for ornaments the iron nails brought by the famous Capt. Cook for trading purposes, one nail being reckoned as equal in value to a hen. One of the insignia of the king is a fly whisk. The early Tongans were the Phoenicians of Southern Polynesia, being the greatest of savage navigators.

The Fijians, whom Prof. Agassiz and his party will visit after leaving Tonga, are great catchers of marine turtles, whose skulls they hang up in their temple as offerings. They prize whales' teeth beyond everything, the chiefs wearing ponderous necklaces of them. In the department of state at Washington, by the way, is the tooth of a whale, which was sent to the United States as a treaty a number of years ago by a king of Fiji.

The natives of Fiji nowadays practice cannibalism only occasionally and on the sly, but in former times they were habitual man-eaters. They ate prisoners of war as a matter of course, and certain weaker tribes on neighboring islands were compelled to supply a stated number of human victims periodically. Cannibalism was always a feature of every festival, long wooden forks being used at such grisly banquets.

Some of their customs are very curious indeed. The mother-in-law is avoided as much as possible, and custom demands that she shall avoid looking at her son-in-law.

Held a Tiger at Bay.

The shah is a mighty hunter, a good shot and an enthusiastic sportsman. Big game is his delight. The king, like all the sportsmen of his country, uses a smooth bore and a bullet. A strange incident of eastern life, but a true one, occurred some years ago at one of these royal huntings. As usual, a couple of regiments accompanied the shah on his hunting party. The men acted as beaters. A tiger was wounded, and was making off under the king's eyes. The royal second barrel was discharged, but did not kill the wounded animal. Fearful of losing his quarry, the king was reloading (muzzle-loaders are still preferred by Persians), when a private soldier seized the tiger by the tail and detained him long enough for the shah to dispatch the animal. His majesty made that soldier a captain on the spot.

Executions in France.

In France, when a convict is sentenced to death by the guillotine, the day of his execution is not named in his presence, and he knows not when he is to be led forth until within 15 minutes of the fatal moment.

PRAISES FORMER OPPRESSORS.

Aguinaldo Tells His Followers What Good Fellows the Spaniards are and Exhorts Them to Fight Americans.

Manila, July 13.—A copy of the Independencia has reached Manila containing the speech which Aguinaldo made during the recent celebration at Tarlac of the anniversary of Filipino independence. In substance it is as follows:

"Filipina, beloved daughter of the ardent sun of the tropics, commended by providence to the care of Spain, be not ungrateful to her. Salute her who warmed you with the breath of her own culture and civilization. It is true she sought to crush thy aspiration for independence as a loving mother opposes separation forever from the daughter of her bosom. This but proves the excess of affection Spain feels for thee.

"Filipina, delicate flower of the east, scarcely eight months weaned from the breast of thy mother, thou hast dared to brave a powerful nation such as the United States after barely organizing and disciplining thy little army. Yet we reply we will be slaves to none nor allow ourselves to be deceived by soft words. Let us continue to defend our fatherland until independence is assured, for this is justice.

"We shall see at last that the great American nation will acknowledge the right which is on our side. That doctrine of the great Monroe—that America is for Americans—is not forgotten. Just as we affirm that the Philippines are for the Filipinos. Some states of the American union have arisen in our favor. Especially is the democratic party convinced that both victors and vanquished will lose precious lives. Thus many of the people and many statesmen censure President McKinley as inhuman for having ordered his military representatives at Manila to seek means to bring about hostilities with the Filipinos. These facts prove that they wish to try us to see if we are able to live up to the second color of our banner, red, which signifies courage, heroism and martyrdom. Therefore we should not resent this struggle with the Americans. In spite of their expressed desire to dominate all the Philippines, well convinced are they that we fight with justice and right on our side and that autonomy is all a show of deceit, only serving to save certain accumulated wealth.

"We have never concealed that we aspire but to independence, that we will struggle on to obtain it, perhaps from those who are now our enemies and to-morrow will be our allies, as they were for the overthrow of the power of Spain. We might well accept this autonomy, but what can we do with it if our ambition is independence and if we are to accept it only to later overthrow by force of arms the sovereignty of America? As I believe it is the intention of the autonomists to make use of treachery and deceit, we cannot accept such a procedure.

"Let us avoid the example of those natives who, having at one time been colonists, accepted autonomy to enable them to make their work surer once everything was prepared. History has given us an example of this in recent events. Let us persist in our idea which is only the legitimate aspiration of a people which is desirous at all cost to preserve its national honor spotless and pure as a crystal. Thus, then, there will not be a single Filipino autonomist. Those who are so are in the eyes of the people but time servers, fearful of losing their riches, threatened by risks of war.

"Filipinos, let us be constant. Let s strengthen the bonds of our union."

PUGNACIOUS SENATORS.

New Hampshire Statesmen Almost Come to Blows.

Concord, N. H., July 13.—The hearing in connection with charges of violating civil service laws, against Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, preferred by ex-Gov. Charles A. Busiel, was continued yesterday. Only two witnesses responded to the invitation of the commissioners to be present. They were Postmasters Henry Robinson, of Concord, and H. A. Spalding, of Nashua Their testimony was to the effect that campaign circulars asking for assessments for campaign purposes had been sent out, as alleged in the charges.

The afternoon proceedings were interrupted by an exciting episode between Senators Gallinger and Chandler, who were only prevented from coming to blows by the interference of friends. Chandler accused Gallinger of being responsible for the absence from the hearing of Treasurer Thayer, of the state committee. Senator Gallinger dared Senator Chandler to repeat the statement outside of the room Hot words followed and the senators advanced towards each other with clenched fists, when interference prevented blows. Commissioner Brewer threatened to have Senator Chandler forcibly removed. Senator Chandler and Commissioner Brewer became involved in a dispute which the senator says will lead him to ask President McKinley for the removal of Mr. Brewer from the civil service commission.

Ring Down the Curtain.

Niles, Mich., July 13.—Dispatches received here from Belvidere, Ill., announce the death there of William H Peake, of this city. Mr. Peake, th original Swiss bell ringer and harpis has been long before the public. In his palmy days he amassed a big fortune in the theatrical business.

Foundry Supply Trust Assured.

Cincinnati, July 13.—The Enquirer says: "Following on the heels of a secret meeting of the foundry supply manufacturers of the United States, said to have been held in Philadelphia last week, the appearance here Wednesday of a pro-rating committee inspecting the three large plants in this city may be taken as an assurance that the projected combine of the seven great foundry supply plants of the United States is a foregone conclusion. The pro-rating of stock to individual members is usually the final work in the formation of a combine."

WILL HAVE NO COMPETITOR.

A Score of Tube-Making Plants are Consolidated Into One Combine—Employs 25,000 Workmen.

New York, July 13.—Consolidation of the wrought steel, iron and tube industries of the country was effected Wednesday by William N. Cromwell and E. C. Converse, the consolidation purchasers. The new company will be known as the National Tube Co. It is the largest of the kind in the world and is the third in rank as a steel and iron corporation. It is exceeded by only the Krupp and Carnegie interests. The plants controlled are:

National tube works, McKeesport, Pa.

Riverside iron works, blast furnaces, rolling mills and pipe works, Wheeling, W. Va.

United States Seamless Tube Co., Christy Park, Va.

National rollings mills, McKeesport, Pa.

American Tube and Iron Co.'s plants, Youngstown, O., and Middletown, Pa.

National Forge and Iron Co., McKeesport, Pa.

Pennsylvania tube works, Pittsburg.

Boston Iron and Steel Co., McKeesport, Pa.

Allison Manufacturing Co.'s tube mill, Philadelphia.

Monongahela furnaces, McKeesport, Pa.

Morris Tasker & Co.'s Delaware iron plant, New Castle, Del.

Republic iron works, Pittsburg.

Oil Well Supply Co.'s Continental tube works and Elba iron works, of Pittsburg.

National galvanizing works, Versailles, Pa.

Chester Pipe and Tube Co., Chester, Pa.

Monongahela steel works, McKeesport, Pa.

Hooven plant, Morristown, Pa.

Oil City (Pa.) tube works.

Syracuse (N. Y.) tube works.

Ohio Tube Co., Warren, O., and Western Tube Co. Contract until 1902 and one-third stock ownership, Kewanee, Ill.

Besides controlling the domestic business the new combine will invade the Russian, Belgian, Japanese and Canadian markets, where it already supplies tubular goods for the oil wells of those countries. It will sell merchant pipes to all the other nations of the world. Twenty-five thousand men are employed.

William N. Cromwell, general counsel for the combine, said last night that the net earnings of the curr year will be between six and seven m lion dollars.

There is no mortgage lien on any of the properties and none can ever be placed upon any realty of the company without the consent of 80 per cent. of the stock, common and preferred.

The executive officers are: President, Edmund C. Converse; first vice president in charge of manufacturing, E. J. Hearn; second vice president in charge of mercantile affairs, Horace Crosby; third vice president, financial, Francis L. Potts; treasurer, Arthur F. Luke.

The official and financial headquarters will be in New York, the manufacturing headquarters are in Pittsburg.

HOME FROM MANILA.

Ships Conveying Oregon Volunteers from Philippine Battlefields Arrive at San Francisco—A Noisy Welcome.

San Francisco, July 13.—The transports Newport and Ohio, bearing the Oregon volunteer regiments from Manila, arrived here last night. The vessels were sighted early in the afternoon and soon the shrieking of steam whistles, the clanging of bells and the firing of cannon announced that the first batch of returning volunteers from Manila were nearing the shore of California. Within a few minutes the streets were thronged with people wending their way to the docks and to the heights overlooking the bay, intent upon catching a glimpse of the transports as they steamed up the harbor under the escort of a score of vessels which had been made ready for the arrival of the steamers.

The roofs of the warehouses were crowded with people and from scores of flagpoles streamed the stars and stripes. Steamers, tugs, yachts and even small row boats were soon making their way toward the Golden Gate.

The reception committee boarded their tug boats Sea Queen and Governor Irwin and headed for the ocean. On board the Irwin were the harbor commissioners, the officials of the national guard of California and Gov. Geer, of Oregon, and his staff. On the Sea Queen were the representatives of the press, a band furnished by Mayor Phelan and many invited guests. The revenue cutter Golden Gate, bearing federal officials, was soon under way and she was joined by the federal quarantine boat from Angel island. Then there were boats at the disposal of the Red Cross and other societies and many chartered by private parties.

As the transports slowly steamed up the harbor the soldiers gathered in cited groups on deck and some climbed into the rigging, where they shouted and cheered like mad. The band on the Sea Queen played patriotic airs and the screaming of many steam sirens created a pandemonium. The health officials boarded the vessels, which changed their course toward the quarantine stations, where the doctors will make a thorough examination of the men. It is yet undecided whether the Oregon volunteers will be allowed to land in San Francisco before returning to their Oregon homes.

Found No Cause for Complaint.

Washington, July 13.—The pension committee of the G. A. R., which is here inquiring into pension measures and their administration, at the invitation of Commissioner Evans, practically closed its work yesterday. The committee spent most of the forenoon at the pension bureau, going over the decisions in a number of cases which have been cited in complaints against the pension system. No substantial foundation has been found for the allegations against the work of the bureau and whatever is recommended will probably be changes in the law.

A BANK JUGGLER

He Appears to Have Taken a Big Piece of Money.

HE'S IN JAIL AND SORRY.

But that Does Not Bring Back $125,000 That's Missing.

A PANIC AT PERTH AMBOY.

Residents of a New Jersey Town are Astounded on Learning that a Bank Cashier Had for Months Falsified the Institution's Books.

New York, July 15.—George M. Valentine, cashier of the Middlesex County bank, of Perth Amboy, N. J., which was closed Friday, has surrendered himself and is in jail on a charge of embezzlement. The affair caused dismay among the business men of Perth Amboy, where the Middlesex County bank was considered as strong as the hills. So panic-stricken did the residents of Perth Amboy become that crowds surrounded the Perth Amboy Savings Institution. What made the run on the savings bank appear all the more serious was the fact that the officers of the Middlesex County bank and the officers of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution are identical, the business of both banks being transacted over the same counters.

Though it became necessary to call for the aid of the police for the purpose of maintaining order, U. B. Watson, the president of both banks, says that the funds of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution were not touched, that the $300,000 deposited to the account of the savings bank is safe and that no matter how badly the Middlesex County bank has been wrecked, the savings bank will be able to meet all demands upon it by the depositors. These words of assurance from the officers of the savings institution had the effect of checking the run on this bank.

On Monday last Cashier Valentine evidently concluded that he could no longer conceal the shortage at the Middlesex County bank. On that morning he telephoned President Watson that he was detained, but that he would appear at noon. The bank had then opened for business and Mr. Watson, who was taking the absent cashier's place, discovered that there should have been $7,900 in bills on hand to commence operations that morning. These he could not find in the vault. Mr. Watson had been searching for it when Valentine called up. He asked Valentine where this money was and was told that it had been placed in the cashier's private drawer. Mr. Watson remarked that was no place for it, but rang off on the telephone and went to get it. A duplicate key to the drawer was obtained and the drawer opened, but no money could be found.

Robert N. Valentine, the cashier's father, was summoned and aided in the search for the missing money. It could not be found and finally the work of checking begun. Then it soon became evident that during the last few months the accounts of the bank had been juggled. The other trustees were summoned and the banking department was notified to send an examiner. Deputy Commissioner of Banking Johnson appeared. On Wednesday Mrs Valentine, the wife of the cashier, returned from Ocean Grove and called at the bank and wanted to know where her husband was. This was the first intimation she had that he was not on duty and showed the officials that Valentine was not at the sea shore, as at first appeared.

On Monday the Park national bank, of New York, charged the Middlesex bank with checks to the amount of $4,000, which are said to have been drawn on it against the account of the Middlesex bank by Valentine.

A detailed investigation of matters by President Watson and Robert N. Valentine showed that the cashier's checks and stubs did not correspond; that the checks called for more money than the stubs recorded, and that while taking the stub as the basis of accounting the bank's finances would figure out all right, the checks would show that the bank had been drawing heavily on its New York correspondent, the Park national bank. The cashier in fact carried the accounts on the stubs, and from them to the books correctly, but when the returns from the cashier's checks came he pocketed the difference between the stub and the check. Four or five months of this method of financiering depleted the bank's reserve and brought it to the verge of ruin. Then the cashier evidently secured a portion of the ready cash on hand and left Perth Amboy.

Thursday night the determination to close the bank was reached and Mr. Watson notified Chief of Police Burke and asked him to locate the missing cashier. Valentine, who had been in New York City, returned to Perth Amboy from Woodbridge, accompanied by his counsel, Edward Savage. He declined to go into details about the shortage of the bank, except to say that he was very sorry that he had got his friends into trouble, and that he felt very bad about his wife and children.

President Watson is of the opinion that the cashier's defalcation will amount to at least $125,000. Where the money went to is not known, as the cashier is said to have been moderate in his tastes and habits of life.

The Middlesex county bank was operated under a state charter and had been in operation many years.

Cashier Valentine was for years a clerk in the Park national bank, of New York. In 1893 he was made cashier of the Middlesex County bank. His bond was fixed at $50,000. His relatives are wealthy, and it is said they will endeavor to make good the shortage.

Cameron County Press.

ESTABLISHED BY C. B. GOULD.

HENRY H. MULLIN,
Editor and Manager.

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Political Announcements.

All Announcements under this head must be signed by the candidate and paid in advance to insure publication.

County Commissioner.

Having lived in this county nearly all my life and never having asked for, or held, a county office, I have taken this opportunity to offer myself as candidate for County Commissioner, subject to decision of the Republican County Convention.

DELOS BURLINGAME.

Sizerville, Pa., Feb. 20, 1899.

The Republican County Committee will meet next Saturday.

The advance in wages of workingmen in various parts of the country goes merrily on, but the Democratic papers are so busy howling at expansion that they fail to notice it at all.—Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

Hon. Ward R. Bliss, of Delaware county, one of the insurgent leaders of the House has recently declared for Senator Quay. He says the people have changed their opinions of Quay and he wants to be with the people.

Recruiting for the ten volunteer regiments began the first of the month and the men will be sent to Manila as soon as possible. The war spirit has not died out by any means, and there are many young men who would sooner enlist and fight for Uncle Sam than stay at home.

Unless all signs fail, the people will soon tire of the cruel persecution heaped upon Secretary of War Alger. The citizens of this great Nation believe in fair play and will soon defend the gentleman at the head of the War Department, who has silently and with dignity borne the insults of his enemies. History will repeat itself.

"A protective tariff is the mother of trusts," said Mr. Havemeyer recently. "Socialism follows in the wake of trusts," remarks Attorney General Remley, of Iowa. Phrasemaking is such an easy thing that it is liable to lead a man from the strict paths of truth and common sense at any time. Practice proves that the tariff is the mother of prosperity and that trusts are by no means the growth of any particular system of taxation, and that further, they have nothing more to do with socialism than is found in a very distant nod of acquaintance. The phrasemakers need to make a new start and phrase on facts.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 17th, 1899.

President McKinley is much interested in the daily reports received at the War Department from the recruiting officers and greatly pleased at the promptness with which men are enlisting—the average is nearly 400 a day—for the hard service known to be before them in the Philippines, although he is not surprised. He has an abiding faith that the patriotism of Americans is strong enough to promptly meet every call that it may be necessary to make upon it. It is now certain that the ten new regiments of volunteers will be recruited in time to be sent to Gen. Otis as soon as he can use them, which will not be until after the rainy season is over in the Philippines.

Director Roberts, of the U. S. Mint, has just returned from a trip through the middle West. He said of what he observed: "Money is plentiful and the West seems to have all of its share. In fact, there is so much money that Nebraska banks, for instance, are competing for commercial paper in Chicago, with interest at a low rate. I do not think this has ever occurred before. Heretofore, the Western banks have never had too much money and have had to borrow from Chicago and the East. Money is going from the West to the East, and this renders the money market in the East easy. Therefore American money is going to Europe, where interest is higher. There is not much talk of politics in the West. The general understanding is that President McKinley and Mr. Bryan will be re-nominated. Mr. McKinley will carry more western states than he did three years ago, and will obtain a much larger majority in Iowa than before. Many democrats who voted for Bryan told me that they were satisfied with the situation, and would vote for the re-election of McKinley."

Senator Scott, of W. Va., who has just returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, gave the Democrats who imagine that a successful campaign can be made on an anti-expansion and free silver platform, a valuable pointer, when he told them that the Democrat most mentioned for the Presidential nomination out there was Senator Morgan, of Ala., who is admired because of his work in behalf of the Nicaraugua canal, his robust expansion views, and his hearty support of the foreign policy of President McKinley, during and since the war with Spain.

Admiral Dewey has written that he will arrive in New York harbor not later than Oct. 1, and that he may possibly get there a little earlier. He will receive such a welcome and ovasion as was never given to any American, and the best part of it is that he deserves all the honor that can be given him.

Ex-Senator Wilson, of the State of Washington, says expansion is not a party question in his state, as it is endorsed by practically the entire population. He thinks there isn't the slightest doubt of President McKinley's re-election by an increased majority, both in the popular vote and the electoral college. Like other observant men who have recently been in the extreme West, Mr. Wilson thinks that Bryan is losing ground so fast in that section that he will not be re-nominated by the Democrats. It is only because of Bryan's supposed control of the West and South that he has any support at all in the East. If the West and South do not send solid delegations for him, to the Democratic National Convention, he will stand but little show, even with the two-thirds rule, which his friends are working to abolish, out of the way.

WOULD LIMIT, NOT STOP, TRUSTS.

How the Issue Raised by Havemeyer Is Regarded in Various Sections of the Country.

New York Press.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, has some views on Havemeyer's recent declarations on trusts and the Tariff. He characterizes the Sugar Trust boss as a plutocratic Democrat. Havemeyer, according to Chandler, is a multi-millionaire Democrat, who, false to his own party, cannot influence ten votes. Neither can he influence votes by his money. He will not dare give it up to Bryan, and there is no one else to whom he will dare give it.

The Republican party is not afraid that any capital can be made against the Tariff on account of trusts. These exist everywhere all over the world, in Free-Trade as well as in Tariff countries.

"The Republican doctrine as it will be enunciated at the next national convention, which will renominate Mr. McKinley," said Mr. Chandler, "is that it is unnecessary to destroy any industry in this country in order to restrain trusts. We want home industries, and we don't want trusts.

"In order to maintain the home industries we must have high Tariff duties against the cheap labor and the cheap products of foreign countries. The maintenance of the Tariff as an American doctrine was settled beyond peradventure by the election of McKinley in 1896, and the enactment of the Dingley bill. We are not going to destroy the Tariff as a means of checking trusts.

"But how are you going to check trusts?"

"They can be restrained easily and absolutely if the people and their Legislatures and Congress wish to do it by suitable laws. There can be no huge and dangerous trusts maintained by partnerships or individuals. They can only flourish through immense corporations issuing stocks and bonds. These corporations can only be created by State Legislatures, and the same Legislatures which create them can destroy them.

"Without completely destroying them, a Legislature can limit their functions and powers, can absolutely determine the business in which they shall engage, and prevent them doing any other. It can fix and limit the amount of their capital stock and the bonds which they can issue. Every State Legislature can thus control the corporations of its own State, and with greater or equal facility can restrain or control the corporations of other States. Congress can control or destroy the transportation trust and some others. State Legislatures can do the rest."

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, is another visiting statesman who bears testimony to the public interest in the trust question. He says:

"In the West the people are beginning to see that the trust business has been overplayed. It will cease to have its present terrors by the time the national conventions meet. The question moy figure in the campaign, but it now looks as if it will be too far in the past to have any particular weight in the coming elections.

"Out in my section the administration's policy with respect to foreign questions is receiving a loyal support. Everyone is not an expansionist as that term is understood, but all are giving the President a support that indorses his policy of maintaining the honor of the Flag and the integrity of the Government.

"Generally speaking, the conditions in the West are good. The crops, with exceptions here and there, are excellent, and the farmer has promise of an abundant harvest. I noticed coming through Nebraska that the winter wheat was a failure, but the corn crop is good. Throughout the whole West there is a feeling of contentment and a belief that the brighter days will remain with us. Much of this is due to wise legislation by the Republican Congress, and it will find a responsive echo when the election days come again.

"The sheep men are just emerging from their depressed conditions. The enormous importation of wool under the Wilson law in anticipation of the Republican action weighted down our American wools and flooded the country with foreign wools that came in free of duty. That surplus is gradually disappearing, and, although there is still much of it in the warehouses, it is rapidly being used, and the near approach of its full disappearance is starting the price of American wools upward. Our Western sheep men are taking courage, and our cattlemen can only hope that, through the unfortunate attack on the beef supplies to the army they will not be made to suffer too long."

A third contribution on the trust question from ex-Representative Farquhar of New York, a member of the Industrial Commission. When asked what he thought would be the recommendations of the commission on the trust question, Mr. Farquhar said he was unable to forecast it, but he did not see how corporations can be declared unlawful.

"Trusts," said he, "are formed for the avowed purpose of cheapening production, controlling prices and regulating the output. According to the universal laws of trade this cannot be declared illegitimate. The formation of trusts is nothing more than the outgrowth of new business conditions in the country. We as a nation are producing a vast amount more than we consume, and the combination is nothing more than an effort to get products on the market in the cheapest way. It is not due to a desire to make more money, but to make as much as was made before this enormous overproduction began.

"If people would, instead of addressing memorials to Congress, build up a merchrnt marine by which the overproduction of America could be carried and sold to foreign countries there would be no cause for objecting to trusts in the country. In many cases the trusts have proven of benefit to the public at large. If the competition of rival corporations will lower prices the public is glad of it. There is one thing in the trust problem which should be remedied and that is the enormous over-capitalization of corporations. It is responsible for more business depression in this country than anything else. The remedy for this lies with the State Legislatures."

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at L. Taggarts drug store.

NEW DEPARTURE
BY
M. A. ROCKWELL,
The Fourth Street Druggist,

The Sanitary Still. . . .

I have recently purchased and placed in my Drug Store one of the popular and greatly endorsed Sanitary Stills, manufactured by THE CUPSEGRAPH CO., of Chicago, Ill. There is no process of filteration which will purify water. Nature's process of vaporizing water and cooling it into refreshing showers of pure rain water is repeated by the Sanitary Still in our store. We distill all water used in both our Prescription Department and Soda Water Fountains.

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PURE DRUGS,
PURE SODA WATER.

Purity is our Motto.

M. A. ROCKWELL,
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JORDAN BROS.,
No 43, W. Fifth St.,

We carry a complete line of
Staple and
Fancy Groceries,
Dry Goods,
Salt and
Smoked Meats,
Fruit in Season,
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We would be pleased to have you call and inspect our stock whether you purchase or not.

Goods delivered anywhere in town free of charge.

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PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS
AND
STEAM FITTER.

I have recently added an entirely new line of Plumbing Goods to my already large stock. I handle and keep constantly in stock

GAS AND
STEAM FITTINGS,
SEWER PIPES,
GAS STOVES, ETC.

My store room is well supplied with Bath Tubs, Wash Stands, Gas Lamps and anything required in my trade. Contracts taken for all lines of work; satisfaction guaranteed.
Write me when you have any work in my line.
Out of town orders promptly attended to.

S. E. MURRY.

Summer Tailoring.

Beautiful Summer Goods for Gents Suits, at

R. SEGER & CO.'S,

Opposite M. E. Church, Emporium, Pa.

SUITS FROM $12.00 TO $30.00.

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McDOUGALL,
Says about Groceries and Meats
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AHEAD IN QUALITIES.
BEHIND IN PRICES.

He intends to sell goods, not only this year, but next year and next. This being the case he uses good business sense and sells the very best quality of

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Mac wants your trade and will make it worth your while.

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The entire stock of

H. C. OLMSTED

Amounting to $8,500, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Dress Goods,
Carpets,
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Shoes, Etc.,

Has been assigned to me and must be sold as speedily as possible.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL LINES.

Your Opportunity

C. JAY GOODNOUGH,
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NEAR ODD FELLOWS HALL.

In preparation for the fall trade we shall make

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

And give an opportunity for customers to make purchases of needful goods, and so save the great advance which is sure on

Fall Goods.

COME EARLY.

D. E. Olmsted,
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DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN CURES CONSTIPATION.

THE PEOPLE'S
Clothing House
is closing out
Summer Clothing
and
Furnishings,

At greatly reduced prices to make room for Fall Goods.

Remember the place.

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Metzger Block, Opp. Post-office.
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Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.
396 to 408 Main St.—American Block;
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dress Goods

52-inch Venetian cloth mixtures, beautiful fabrics of good quality, in all the new spring shades, including gray, blue and brown mixtures, also a lighter weight cloth in brown, tan, blue and green, plain colors, 75c yard, worth $1.00.

Very pretty 42-inch silk and wool plaids for shirt waists and separate skirts, choice colorings, 90c yard.

46-inch spring and summer weight poplins in browns, greens, drabs and blues, fashionable fabric, 75c yard, worth $1.00.

Elegant quality of 50-inch navy blue cheviot, 75c yard, worth $1.00.

All-wool challies, the newest and daintiest patterns, 29c and 35c yard.

Finest qualities with satin stripes, 59c and 75c yard.

38-inch all-wool basket and canvas dress goods in combinations of brown and black, green and black and mixtures of browns and greens in very choice colorings, at 25c yard, worth 50c.

46-inch all-wool granite suitings, the best colors of the season in all the new shades, splendid values, 50c yard.

New Silks

Very handsome line of French foulards in navy and white and black and white, with satin stripes, 50c yard, worth 75c, all handsome stylish patterns

Superb quality of black satin Duchesse, all silk with beautiful luster, 85c yard, worth $1.25.

Swiss taffeta novelty silks, plain and checks, extremely fashionable; also in rich plain colors, 58c yard, worth 85c.

Finest quality imported Habutai wash silks in checks, stripes and greys, 40c and 50c yard, a wonderful variety to choose from.

Wash Fabrics

200 pieces of French organdies in beautiful patterns, all new goods, 12½c yard, worth 25c.

Linen zephyrs, stripes and checks, in pinks, blues and black and whites, 28c yard, worth 35c.

New Madras cloths in very attractive colors and patterns for waists and skirts, 15c yard, worth 25c.

Best value in the city in Oxford shirtings and dress ginghams at 12½c yard.

Fancy chambrays in dainty effects, 25c yard.

Punjab percales in all the best colors, stripes and checks, yard wide, at 12½c yard.

Superior quality of sateens, black grounds, with colored Dresden patterns, 12½ yard.

Butterick Patterns

We are agents for Butterick patterns and publications and have always on hand a complete stock of all the latest patterns for every article of dress.

ADAM, MELDRUM & ANDERSON CO.,
The American Block.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

R. C. DODSON,
—THE—
Druggist,
EMPORIUM, PA.

IS LOCATED IN THE CORNER STORE.
At Fourth and Chestnut Sts..

THE TIME TO THINK.

Some people think carefully about toilet appliances. Others negbect this important matter. If you will think of the advantages of your toilet preparations every time you go to wash your face you'll soon remember to buy these articles when you are near our place. If you have the articles we sell, you may be sure you have the best.

EMPORIUM
MILLING COMPANY.

PRICE LIST.
Emporium, Pa., June 15, 1899.

NEMOPHILA, per sack,	$1 20
Graham, "	60
Rye, "	60
Buckwheat, "	65
Patent Meal, "	40
Coarse Meal, per 100,	95
Chop Feed, "	95
White Middlings, "	1 00
Bran, "	95
Corn, per bushel,	53
White Oats, per bushel,	40
Choice Clover Seed, Choice Timothy Seed, Choice Millet Seed, Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass,	At Market Prices.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

A Song of Summer.

When the perfume of roses
Enriches the breeze.
And the butterly dozes
Upon the sweet peas—
And the girls in lawn dresses
Like angels appear,
Why it plainly expresses
That summer is here,

When the wandering Latin
Grinds tuneful refrains,
And passes his hat in
To gather his gains,
And is radient when getting
The price of a beer,
It is pretty safe betting
That summer is here,

When the daisies adorning
The meadows below
Nod and bow to the morning
While sweet zephyrs blow—
When tumblebugs tumble
And humblebees hum,
There is no use to grumble,
For summer has come.

—Col. W. O. Smith.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Contributions invited. That which you would like to see in this department, let us know by postal card, or letter, personally.

Geo. Beattie is on the sick list this week.

Mrs. S. C. Hyde has returned from visiting friends.

R. Seger and family visited St. Marys friends last Sunday.

Mrs. Sheid, of Buffalo, is guest of Mrs. J. S. Wiley and family.

Jas. Davison came up from Sterling Run on Sunday, to visit friends.

Miss Pearl Avery, of Ridgway, visited Emporium friends on Tuesday.

Miss Ella Doutrich, of Lock Haven, is the guest of the Misses Robinson.

Mrs. Belle Beattie and children have returned from visiting at North Bend.

Chas. Gleason, of Driftwood, transacted official business here on Monday.

Mrs. R. C. Dodson returned last Friday from visiting relatives at Galeton.

A number of Emporiumites visited Rock City, and Portage Falls last Sunday.

Mrs. Fred Ritchie, of St. Marys, visited her parents in Emporium last week.

Miss Margaret Wylie, of Beechwood, is spending a few days with the Misses Robinson.

Ralph Foswalt, of Lebanon, Pa., arrived in Emporium last Friday to work at the furnace.

Don Douglas, who has been visiting friends in town, returned to his home in Olean on Friday.

Hon. Cadwalader Biddle, Sec'y. of State Board of Public Charities was in Emporium Monday evening.

We forgot to mention, last week, the fact that Chas. Rishell was down home and came back filled full of cherries.

C. M. R. Whiteley and wife, of Philadelphia, have been guests of Burgess Howard and family the past week.

W. L. Calkins, of Mt. Jewett, was calling on Emporium friends on Monday, enroute for Smethport to attend court.

Wm. T. Seger, of Smethport, came over on Friday and visited over Sunday with his parents, returning Monday.

Isaac Moore has gone to Sizerville for his health.

W. P. Lloyd is assisting in C. B. Howard & Company's lumber office.

Mrs. C. H. Beavis and children, and Miss Jane Morrison, of Toronto, Canada, are guests of Henry Robinson and family.

Edward Seger is passing a few days at Smethport, assisting his brother William, who, we regret to learn, is in poor health.

Mrs. Douglas has returned to her home in Olean, after an enjoyable visit with friends in Emporium and Johnsonburg.

A three year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Lawson died at Buckwalter yesterday and will be buried at Johnsonburg to-day.

Mrs. Reed, who has been guest of her sister, Mrs. Bardwell, for some time, returned to her Philadelphia home last Monday.

T. Lawrence Padden, of Andover, N. Y., is spending his vacation with M. C. Tulis and family. Mr. Padden is one of Cuba's school teachers.

Mrs. H. A. Cox came uo from Philadelphia last Saturday to spend a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Guinn and other relatives and friends.

Messrs. Fulton, Furlong, Hoag, Wade, Moore and Parker, Sterling Run base ball enthusiasts, came up to witness the game at this place on Friday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Haupt left on Tuesday morning for Jamestown and other points in York State, where they will visit friends and relatives for a few weeks.

Mr. George Schwab, who was the guest of his cousins, Misses Alma and Gertrude Gantz, has returned to his home at Lock Haven. He made many friends while here.

D. H. Lamb will go to Lake Keuka to-morrow, where he will look after his vineyard. It is hinted that he will drop off at Elmira and take in Buffalo Bill's show.—Galeton Dispatch, 18th.

John J. Hinkle, who has been spending a couple of weeks vacation with his wife and friends at this place, returned to Philadelphia on Sunday evening to resume his duties at the Mint.

J. B. Schriever and wife returned on Monday from a delightful business trip to Wilkes-Barre, where they were guests of G. Taylor Griffin. They speak in glowing terms of the hospitality of Mr. Griffin and his friends.

M. T. Hogan on Monday received the sad intelligence by wire, of the death of his mother, aged 84 years, at Silver Lake, Pa., on Saturday. The telegram was delayed and did not get here until Monday, too late for Mr Hogan to attend the funeral.

Mrs. C. A. Bell, of Lebanon, agreeably surprised her husband last Saturday by coming to Emporium to visit him for a few days. Mr. Bell, who is foreman of the bricklayers at the furnace, and his estimable wife, greatly enjoy our delightful climate.

Mr. and Mrs. Riley Warner, Mrs. J. H. Cole and daughter Iva, of Keokuk, Iowa, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Green, Miss Alice Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. I. K. Hockley and Mrs. E. M. Hurteau are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Howard at their summer cottage, near North Bend, this week.

Bert Tanner, of Mason Hill, was calling on Emporium friends last Monday. He favored the PRESS sanctum with a visit. We regret to learn his father, G. W. Tanner, one of the most reliable Republicans in Gibson, is in very poor health. Hope he may be fully restored to health.

Mrs. J. B. Newton has leased her residence, "Newton Terrace," one of the most commodious homes in Emporium, to Mr. D. D. Shirk and Mr. Peter McMichael, engineers at the furnace, whose families are expected this week. Mrs. Newton has taken up her residence at the Warner House.

Mr. Walter Bush, employed as a moulder by the Emporium Machine Co, and Miss Katharine Murphy, niece of Michael Murphy, quietly visited Olean last Saturday and were made one "for better or for worse." They returned home Monday evening and are now stopping at the Commercial Hotel.

Miss Ada Garrity, of Emporium, was in St. Marys last week, the guest of her sister, Miss Stella Garrity, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Burden, Brussels street....Miss Mame Ritchie, who has been spending her summer vacation with her brother, Mr. Fred M. Ritchie, on Mill street, returned to her home at Emporium, Pa., on Saturday. She was accompanied by Mrs. Ritchie from here, who intends visiting friends and relatives in that city for the next few weeks.—St. Marys Gazette.

Wm. Swartz and wife, of Emporium, were registered at the Hotel Goodyear on Monday....V. A. Brooks, of Sinnemahoning; A. M. Francis, of Lancaster, Pa.; Calvin D. Young, of Kane, Pa.; E. B. Campbell, of Williamsport, and A. T. Nelson, of Binghamton, N. Y., were in Austin on Tuesday. We understand the gentlemen have a huge project in view, which if carried out will make Austin the greatest town between Williamsport and Buffalo.—Austin Autograph.

John Meyers is rusticating at the City Hotel this week.

Mrs. H. W. Jewell was a welcome caller at the PRESS sanctum yesterday.

A. J. Turley is making a success of the Freeman farm. His crops look well.

Miss Mame Logan leaves to-day for Charlevoix, Mich., to spend the summer.

Hon. J. C. Johnson has returned from visiting his son Thomas, at Pittsburg.

Mrs. D. Bruce Peterson, accompanied by a lady friend, visited in town yesterday.

Jas. B. Schriever is attending the Photographers' Convention at Celeron, this week.

A. L. Pepper is very poorly and confined to his bed. He is in a critical condition.

Miss Minnie Bargelt is home from Buffalo to visit her relatives and friends for a few days.

Miss Helen Reinoehl, of Lebanon, is visiting in town, guest of the Misses Leet, on Third street.

Miss Nellie Murry returned on Thursday last from an extended visit with friends in Buffalo.

Harry Morehouse, of Pittsburg, transacted business in Emporium yesterday and visited his relatives.

Little Miss Marian Judd, while playing in the barn last Monday, fell from the top of a stall, dislocating her right elbow.

Mr. F. E. Baldwin, of Erie, Pa., representing the New York Life Insurance Co., was the guest of Don M. Larrabee on Wednesday.

Chas. and Chester Hockley returned on Saturday evening from an extended trip to Williamsport, Milton, Watsontown and other points east.

Judge Minard, who has been confined to his bed for several months, is able to sit up. His old friends will be pleased to learn this good news.

One of A. H. Shafer's little children received a serious cut on the head by being struck with a hoe in the hands of another child. He is better now.

Judge M. V. Larrabee, of Roulette, who has been attending U. S. Circuit Court at Erie for the past week, was the guest of his brother M. M. Larrabee and family on Wednesday.

Mr. Robt. Robinson's parents have heard from him since he went to Toronto and he writes that the specialist says he thinks he can save his eye. This will be good news to Robert's friends.

Edwin Darrin, who has been assisting the carpenter crew at the furnace, met with an accident on Tuesday, a piece of timber falling on the great toe of his left foot, smashing the member. He has gone to his home at Sterling Run to nurse it.

From Drlitwood Gazette.

Miss Elvia Whiting, of Emporium is the guest of the Misses Huntley.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Huntley, Jr., a daughter. The little Miss arrived Monday afternoon, July 3rd.

County Supt. Miss Collins has returned from Gettysburg, where she attended the State Educational Association meeting.

We are pleased to note the convalescence of Councilman C. F. Laughton, who has been confined to his home for some time with neuralgia.

M. Murphy is repairing his property on Second street, the Exchange hotel, painting, papering and making changes inside such as will make it a model dwelling house.

Mrs. Chas. Gleason holds the record for killing rattlesnakes. Friday while out driving near Sinnemahoning, another reptile became the victim of her daring. It was a black one, about four feet long and had nine rattles.

As to Stamps on Checks.

Commissioner Wilson, of the Internal Bevenue Bureau, has issued a circular absolutely prohibiting banks from affixing stamps to checks unstamped when presented and requiring them to return the same to the drawers.

John E. Smith Better.

John E. Smith, of Sterling who has been near death's door for some days, is reported better this morning. His family and friends are encouraged and now have some hopes of his recovery. He regained consciousness last night.

Barefooted Children.

"Let your children run barefooted when the warm weather comes. It will do them lots of good and they will enjoy it immensely. You do not have to be poor to do this, nor fortunately, do not have to be rich. There is something about the electric currents of the earth that strengthen and nourish man, for we know that rubber boots, a non-conductor of electricity, are bad for him, and that rubber pads are bad for horses. Get the barefeet of the children on the ground and get sunlight on their skin. This is the best of all summer tonics."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents a box. For sale by L. Taggart.
v34-n2-1y

Sinnemahoning.

The Sinnemahoning Liars Club met in regular session last night, Grand High Annanias on the keg. After the regular course of business, Pap Blodget was asked to report on his trip to the county seat yesterday. The portly gentleman arose and stated that he was met by the Emporium delegation in the spacious room adjoining Mr. Murphy's wine room where he took oath and started down the street with under his vest, followed by a couple chasers. The Emporium delegation cornered him in Billy McGee's where they barred his exit and made him "cough up" the oath. In looking for tips he called on Angus McDonald who told him he would find lots of them back in the billiard room. Pap next interviewed Mr. Kelley and I. K. Hockley, who are contesting for the championship. In the next contest H. H. Mullin and A. C. Blum will be Mr. Kelley's seconds, but Mr. Hockley will consult the watch-man for his seconds; the Sheriff will be present to see that there is no violence. Pap next ran up against G. F. Balcom and was holding his own when H. S. Lloyd appeared on the scene and began a tirade upon the old man he became a little nervous but he kept up courage until Mike Dolan came along, then he threw up the sponge to his superiors and just as Billy McGee came along he fainted away, and was carried into Billy McDonald's wine room, where Fred Hill and Dalrymple resuscitated him by rubbing an empty Bourbon bottle on his moustache. The report was accepted and placed on file and Pap was fined the usual amount for lowering the club's reputation. A committee of five was appointed to visit Emporium at some future time and if they fail the club will go in a body. C. W. Beldin, Tom Shores and J. V. Hanscom is our best talent, and our secondary battery will be Geo. T. Shafer, Harry Decker and Lewis Wykoff. There being no further business the meeting adjourned in order, Pap was placed in the lead and the club single-filed to O. L. Bailey's back parlor, where they found Joe Wheeler, who had come down to ride the goat, but the goat had eaten one of C. W. Beldin's socks and had died of "sockolexis."

LATER.—We just added to our club a man who caught three fish on two hooks—two eels on one hook and a white chub on the other.

FIDE.

Another Railroad Deal.

The Ridgway Star is authority for the statement that the Buffalo, St. Marys and South Western and the Mt. Jewett, Clermont and Northern have been bought by capitalists supposed to be interested in Erie railroad stock. These two roads will be connected by laying a line from Clermont to Hazelhurst. The southern terminus of the B., St. Marys & S. W., will be extended to the Erie's Toby branch in Jefferson county, thus giving them an independent line from their large coal fields including the recent 7,000 acre purchase instead of running over the P. & E. tracks from Johnsonburg to Mt. Jewett as at present.

Scarlet Fever.

W. H. Philpot, Canton, O., writes: "Eight cases of sore throat with Scarlet fever in our family have been treated successfully with Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Crops." 6ly

Specialties

For these Warm Summer days:

SCHWEPPE'S

Ginger Ale,

A healthful and pleasant drink. Bottled in Great Britain. Two bottles for 25c.

"ROYAL" JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE.

What is nicer than a cup of delicious iced coffee? 35c, per lb. 3 lbs. $1.00.

Fruit, Vegetables and Garden Truck

From our own gardens, fresh and green.

Meats,

Of unquestionable character and highest quality. The proof of which is the demand for them.

DAY'S,

Fourth St., Emporium, Pa.

R. SEGER & SON,
Next to Bank, Emporium, Pa.

NOW OPENING!

Full Line of Summer Clothing And Furnishings.

Neckwear!

The Finest assortment of neckwear ever seen in this county.

New Shapes in Hats!

R. SEGER & SON.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. MCNARNEY.
JOHNSON & MCNARNEY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent, 35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

F. D. LEET.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and INSURANCE AG'T. EMPORIUM, PA

TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL, WM. MCGEE, PROPRIETOR Emporium, Pa.
Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county. 30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT, (Opposite Post Office,) Emporium, Pa.
WILLIAM MCDONALD, Proprietor.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours. no27-1yr Wm. MCDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR, Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this hotel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD, TEACHER OF PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY, Also dealer in all the Popular Sheet Music, Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S., DENTIST.
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.

Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.
I will visit Driftwood the first Tuesday, and Sinnemahoning the third Wednesday of each month.

The Place to Buy Cheap
—IS AT—
J. F. PARSONS.

The Broad Street Bakery,
IS THE PLACE TO BUY.

Having recently opened a Bakery and Confectionery store, I am now prepared to serve you Fresh Bread, Pies and Cakes, Confectionery, Fruits, etc. All orders receive prompt attention.

GEO. H. GROSS.
Broad Street, Emporium, Pa.

TRUSTWORTHY STORE.

Dry Goods

GENERAL STORE

We carry an elegant assortment of Carpets and when in need of anything in this line come and see us.

In Corsets we handle the R. & G., Dr. Warner's Fetherbone and W. B. Cyclist.

Men's, Ladies' and Childrens' Underwear in cotton and wool.

We have an elegant assortment of China Ware and our prices are bound to sell the goods.

BALCOM & LLOYD.

Fourth Street, Emporium, Pa.

HONEST DEALING.

MORNING.

The mocking-birds are singing,
The golden sun is flinging
His beams of light across the fields—another day begun.
The bees are feeling lazy,
A little meadow daisy
Lifts up its tiny head to catch the first kiss of the sun.

The cock is crowing loudly
And lifts his head so proudly
To let the farmer know 'tis time his labors to begin;
The fields of wheat are gleaming
Where the sun's first rays are beaming,
And Mother Nature seems to smile a welcome to all men.

L'ENVOI.

Oh, Life, with all thy heartaches, thy golden hopes and fears,
Thy rugged path that leads at last from out this role of years,
Where many hearts grow sad and break, and just a few stay warm—
Oh, would that thou couldst always be like morning on the farm!

—Phil H. Armstrong, in Atlanta Constitution.

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SYNOPSIS.

Master Ardick, just reached his majority and thrown upon his own resources, after stating his case to one Houthwick, a shipmaster, is shipped as second mate on the "Industry" bound for Havana. Mr. Tym, the supercargo, descries a sail. The strange vessel gives chase, but is disabled by the Industry's guns. The Industry is little damaged, but Houthwick and one of the crew are killed. Sellinger, first mate, takes charge and puts into Sidmouth to secure a new mate. Several days later, when well out to sea, an English merchantman is met, whose captain has a letter addressed to Jeremiah Hope, at Havana. The crew of the vessel tell strange tales of the buccaneer Morgan, who is sailing under the king's commission to take Panama. One night a little later, the English vessel having proceeded on her course, Ardick learns of a plot among the crew, headed by Pradey, the new mate, to take the Industry and join Morgan's fleet. Ardick consults Mr. Tym. They resolve to secure the mate, but Pradey, eavesdropping in the cabin, makes through the door and arouses the crew. Capt. Sellingor joins Ardick and Tym. The crew break through the now barricaded door, but are forced to retire, having lost seven of their number. Sellinger is for immediately falling upon the mutineers, but Tym argues that they are a light crew but still more than two to their having lost seven of their number. Finding themselves now too short-handed to manage the boat, Pradey descides to scuttle and desert the vessel, taking his men off in the only available boat. The captain, supercargo and second mate soon discover their plight, but hastily constructing a raft get away just before their vessel sinks. The next morning a Spaniard draws near them. The man in the rigging shouts: "If you would board us, take to your oars. Be speedy, or you will fall short." On board they are sent forward with the crew, being told they will be sold as slaves on reaching Panama. The ship's cook they find to be Mac Irvach, "frae Clagvarloch," so a friend. Four days later the Spaniard is overhauled by a buccaneer flying the English flag. The three Englishmen and Mac Irvach plan to escape to the buccaneer on a rude raft. Sellinger, the last to attempt to leave the Spaniard, is disabled. Just after the other put off they see a figure dangling from the yard arm, whom they suppose is Capt. Sellinger. Hailing the buccaneer, our three friends find themselves in the hands of their old mate, Pradey. He treats them kindly and offers to do them no harm if they will but remain quiet concerning the mutiny he headed. The Black Eagle, Pradey's ship, comes to Chagre, Cuba, which town they find Morgan has taken under the English flag. From there the Black Eagle with Morgan's fleet proceeds to Panama. The command consists of about 1,200 men. Having landed, they march on to the city.

CHAPTER XII.—CONTINUED.

Above this fort was communication by a steep path with a still more complete defense, good walls and bastions being here, and finally was the sharp, sudden rise of the great rock itself. At this point we could not but wonder at the desperate valor of Brodely's men, for from here to the summit the only regular ascent was by a flight of narrow, rock-hewn stairs, and the chance for placing scaling ladders was of the worst and riskiest. Yet up here they had won their way, and the fragments of some of the ladders, and more than that—a stain of blood here and there still remained as witnesses to it!

At the top of the stairs was a large, square building that we afterward found was designed to hold military stores, and from here a straight walk led to a narrow, deep chasm, the castle itself lying on the other side. There had been a bridge here, but the Spaniards, in their final defense, had destroyed it, and in its place was now a rude affair of planks partly supported by guys. On the other side was a kind of barbican, and then the wall of the castle proper. The structure was of no great size, rising merely in a small tower or keep, and thence stretching out in two short, low wings. By this time the sun was pouring down fiercely, and, as we had explored the greater part of the place, we concluded to seek a more comfortable spot, and accordingly descended the hill again. The excursion had afforded us much pleasure, besides letting us into the knowledge of things that it was profitable for us to know. More than all, perhaps, it gave us the assurance of the desperate and seemingly resistless valor of our present comrades.

It was not long after we had returned to the bottom of the hill that we met five or six of the garrison, and with them a sturdy middle-aged man, who turned out to be the hero of the late battle, Capt. Brodely. He was busy just then in giving some orders about the strengthening of the breastworks, and we merely got a short nod from him in exchange for our salute, though this proved to be but the beginning of our acquaintance. I can now compass the events of two weeks or more into a very brief space. My companions and I passed most of the time ashore, and though we did not seem to slight our shipmates, took care to have as little of their rough and unacceptable company as possible.

But these small things soon passed out of our thoughts, for one morning Capt. Morgan's fleet was sighted. In a moment there was the liveliest sort of stir and excitement. Flags were taken from the ships and hoisted on the castle and forts, and the guns were made ready to fire salutes. Everyone furbished up his arms and harness, and the ships were cleaned and made trig. At first the wind was contrary, but finally one craft and then another beat its way in, and before nightfall all had fetched the mouth of the river. Here a rather serious misfortune happened, for, what with our rejoicing and their own pleasure and tumult, the people of the first four of the ships steered upon the dangerous sunken rock, and their crafts were wrecked. The north wind coming on to blow completed the mishap, and it was only by considerable exertion that all the men and contents of the ships were landed, the vessels themselves being hopelessly wrecked. At last Capt. Morgan himself stepped on shore, having till now stuck to his ship, and at once our men broke out in a great cheer, and, rushing down, caught him up and placed him on their shoulders and bore him up to the castle.

My companions and I fell into the wake of the crowd and continued on to the castle, where at last the panting and shouting buccaneers set Morgan down. At the same time a final salute of all the cannon about the place was let off. Morgan removed his headpiece, giving a flourish of acknowledgment, and in a few words thanked the company for this cordial display and assurance of confidence.

There was nothing more of note done that day, and I saw no more of Morgan, though I was once or twice again on the mountain. In the morning orders were given to build up the barricades, and all the crews were mustered and set to work. We found the chief's design was to make this a strong place, that we might have a haven of refuge in case things went wrong at Panama.

By the end of the next day we had the place in a very fair posture for defense, whereupon Morgan had us knock off, and preparation was forthwith made for the great expedition. There were at this time in the river some small Spanish vessels, named, I think, chatten, and these, with the four little ships that had been there at first, Morgan fetched up close to the quays and armed with cannon. The object was to strengthen that approach to the castle. A fleet of canoes that likewise had been captured, together with the greater part of our boats, were then brought up to the main quay, and when 500 men had been told off to garrison the castle and 150 more left on the ships, we entered the boats and the gun was fired for starting. Capt. Brodely was still left to keep San Lorenzo, as the castle was called, and looked a bit rueful as he saw the rest of us so gayly setting forth. Little did he know what was to happen to us, or what a desperate thing the expedition was to be, or he had scarce worn so long a face.

Our command numbered just 1,203 men, including Morgan himself, and for conveyance we had five barges, ten ships' boats and 32 canoes. However, we knew that we were not to cover the whole distance by water, as there must be some leagues of a march from the head of navigation to the city. Every plan save one was carefully made, but that one proved of passing importance. It was the matter of provisions, which Capt. Morgan thought we should take but a light supply of, as he conceived we must be able to find a sufficiency on the way. On a bright and not overwarm morning, then, with flags flying from the stern of the boats and two trumpeters blowing merry blasts, while those on shore waved their hats and cheered, the oars were set going and we started up the river.

My companions and I were still in Pradey's command, not having found a sufficient excuse for transference, though indeed it made little difference, for all the companies were as one large one, with Morgan at the head.

That day nothing of special note happened. We all greatly relished the embowering of the woods and greenery, after so long dwelling about the sea, and for a time the men sang and laughed and splashed their hands in the water like so many joyous children.

That day we made only six leagues, and then, as the men complained of the crippling of their legs consequent upon so long crouching in the boats, Morgan gave the order to land, the place being an attractive little savanna with a bend of the forest all about.

The woods were now dense and the marching soon grew so bad that Morgan made us halt, and after a little talk with his captains decided to take again to the canoes, sending along a few hundred men at a time, and this, though with great labor, was done, and the reserve force then being brought up, we were once more all together. The fourth day a great part of us marched by land, being faint with hunger, but finding a few wild fruits, of which, at some risk (for we were not sure whether they were harmful or not), we partook. That day we were nearly exhausted, Mac Ivrach being compelled to abide altogether in one of the canoes, but at nightfall we found some huts containing several empty leathern bags, and these we desperately cut to pieces, and, having removed the hair, boiled, pounded and cut them in small bits, were only too glad to make our supper of them.

The eighth morning we still staggered along, weak, but in a sullen way determined. But now the terrible strain was nearly over. On the ninth day our guides showed us a little mountain, which, having ascended, behold there lay the South sea! We were even able to make out some ships which must have sailed freshly from Panama. Going down from the mountain into a vale, what was our joy to find a considerable herd of cattle! These were attacked as though we had been a pack of wolves, and after slaying all we could we cut off the flesh in great flakes, and, having pitched it into hastily-made fires, drew it out half roasted and greedily devoured it. It was a sight to startle one to see the half-starved wretches at their repast. They gnawed and grunted, and between times broke out in laughter, the blood running down their hands and staining their garments to the waist. As to myself and my companions, particularly Mr. Tym, it is but fair to say we behaved somewhat less like beasts, though, in truth, the taste of that charred, warm flesh was to us of a sweetness and deliciousness beyond words of mine to describe!

Greatly refreshed and now in heart again, we pushed on, and having ascended a considerable hill, beheld at last the steeples of Panama. At that the men broke into joyous shouts, as though the city were already ours, and the drummers began to beat and the trumpeters to blast. We had scarce made this din when there was a noise of hoofs, and a little company of Spaniards appeared on the opposite hill. The distance was short, and we distinctly heard their threats as they broke out savagely at us.

"We will go into camp now," said Morgan, coolly. "To-morrow we shall have to test these gentlemen's menaces."

The men set up a cheer, the second I had heard since the beginning of the terrible march, and immediately broke ranks.

I slept but ill, and that not only because my mind was excited but because in the night the Spaniards fetched some cannon out of the city and began firing upon us. Fortunately, they advanced their battery but a little way, and none of the shot hurt us, but only kept up a considerable noise and cut down branches from the trees about us. Mr. Tym seemed much less disquieted than I was, though once or twice he sat up and watched the commotion of the shot among the trees.

I fell asleep at last, though I had not believed so till I found myself coming out of a troubled dream and my comrades beginning to stir about. It was the gray of dawn, and everything looked dim and cheerless, the men not talking much and no fires yet alight.

CHAPTER XIII.

OF THE OPENING OF THE BATTLE.

We were speedily in order, and every captain went to the head of his company. Morgan looked in a satisfied way along the lines and drew his sword. At that moment he seemed to have lost a little color, but his bearing was bold and steady. He pointed toward the hill, and with the loud word "Forward!" led us into the road.

It seemed but a moment before we were over the rise and marching down into the little plain. There, to the no small stirring of my pulse, were drawn up the Spanish forces.

I thought there must be 3,000 of them. The greater part were foot, but

The Spaniards had destroyed the bridge.

on each flank was a considerable body of horse. Their arms and appointments seemed of the best description, their cuirasses and helmets, in particular, gleaming like pools of water with every movement.

At least, I thought, we have our work cut out. I greatly doubt if we can overcome such a strong force.

This I found was the opinion of many others, for a kind of growl of apprehension ran around.

"Halt!" cried Morgan, sharply. The men were only too glad to obey. "Listen, comrades," he went on. "You fear yonder gang, but without reason. They are not what they look. I will be sworn not a score of them could carry half a glass of wine to their lips without spilling it. They tremble. They know us. Stand firm, then!"

This talk put the men in some heart, but still they seemed in no hurry to advance. Morgan spoke to one of the captains and the man stepped to the front, and ran his eye along the line. He then rapidly selected from the different companies 50 men, and these he ordered to stand forward. I immediately perceived that everyone chosen was an expert shot.

"You will make forward and begin the battle," said Morgan, coolly, to the group. "Put three paces between every man and fire with care. The rest of you look about and you will perceive that the ground is soft, so that yonder horse cannot charge to advantage."

It was as he said. The ground on both sides of the broad road was a meadow, and in places were quags and miry spots. It was clear that we had but to stand firm and repel the horse.

Morgan gave us no more time for reflection. The captain with his sharpshooters set forward, and the rest of us were brought into a new formation so as best to repel an attack. To compass this we were made to form a long square with double lines, all facing outward, and a few little cannon were placed in front and rear. This done, we had an opportunity to watch the progress of our advance company.

They spread out, as Morgan had commanded, the wings thus brought well abroad into the meadow, and so trudged sturdily along.

Some paces on they went, the enemy making no movement to stay them, and then of a sudden one of the bands of horse trotted into the road, and at the blast of a trumpet broke forward at a swift gallop.

I almost held my breath, as did I am sure my companions. Down thundered the horse. They deployed right and left, and were almost upon our men. Then the cool buccaneers lifted their guns, and following the roar I saw the foremost of the riders flash out of their saddles. There was a pulling up and rearing and plunging of frightened animals, and almost before I could realize it the remainder of the troop had reined about and were thundering back whence they came.

We broke into frantic cheer, and by a common impulse the entire square surged forward.

"Lead on, Morgan!" thundered Paul Cradde; "we can wipe those fellows off the earth!"

"Not yet!" shouted Morgan, his face now red and fiery, and his voice set almost to the pitch of a laugh. "We must repel another charge or two first."

And so it proved. There was a little confusion in the Spanish ranks, as the flying riders rode back and wheeled to regain their old station, and then another trumpet sounded and the entire body of foot moved forward.

"Stand fast!" said Morgan in deep tones.

The enemy came on slowly, and of a sudden stopped. The line of guns glittered, and instantly everything was confused in flame and smoke. As it cleared away I saw half a score of our advance fellows down, and the other running at full speed toward us. No one in the main body, as far as I could see, was hurt.

On the Spaniards came, their flanks expanding and their horse circling out into the meadow. In a flash the whole army seemed to be inclosing us.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

"Only, They Breathe!"

Our father was a typical officer of the time of Nicholas I. Not that he was imbued with a warlike spirit, or much in love with camp life; I doubt whether he spent one single night of his life at a bivouac fire, or took part in one single battle. But under Nicholas I. that was of a quite secondary importance. The true military man of those times was the officer who was enamored of the military uniform and utterly despised all other sorts of attire; whose soldiers were trained to perform almost inhuman tricks with their legs and rifles (to break the wood of the rifle into pieces while "presenting arms" was one of those famous tricks), and who could show on a parade a row of soldiers as perfectly aligned and as motionless as a row of toy-soldiers. "Very good," Grand Duke Mikhael said once of a regiment, after having kept it for one hour, motionless, "presenting arms"—"only, they breathe!" To respond to the then current conception of a military man was certainly my father's ideal.—Prince Kropotkin, in Atlantic.

Somewhat Tangled.

A minister and his man were returning from a real old-fashioned marriage. "We had better gang in by the back, the nicht," said the minister, on arriving near the manse. "What wey?" queried Sandy. "Aweel, there's been a deal o' whisky gaein', and I think it wad be better." "Na, na, straucht forrit, straucht forrit," persisted Sandy. "Very weel, then; but, at ony rate, I'll walk on in front a meenit, and you'll tell's how I'm daein'." The minister then walked on a few yards, and called back: "How am I daein', then, Sandy?" "Brawly, sir, brawly," said the beadle, "but wha's that wi' ye?"—Scottish Life and Humor.

A Scriptural Character.

Little five-year-old Clara's papa had been away on a protracted business trip, and her mamma was putting things in order and making sundry preparations for his return. Clara watched her closely for awhile and then observed:

"Mamma, you make as much fuss as old Mr. Prodigal."

"What do you mean, dear?" asked her mother. "I never heard of Mr. Prodigal."

"Oh, yes, you did, mamma," was the reply. "Don't you know the Bible tells about what a fuss he made when his son came back?"—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

His Ship His Sweetheart.

The word "ship" is masculine in French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, and posesses no sex in Teutonic and Scandinavian. Perhaps it would not be an error to trace the custom back to the Greeks, who called all ships by feminine names, probably out of deference to Athene, goddess of the sea. But the sailor assigns no such reasons. The ship is to him a veritable sweetheart. She possesses a waist, collars, stays, laces, bonnets, ties, ribbons, chains, watches and dozens of other feminine valuables.

Very Unusual.

"Remarkable man, that," said Mr. Blykins under his breath. "I never met anybody quite like him."

"He's quite ordinary in appearance and conversation."

"Yes. But he was beat at a game of billiards without saying a word about how well he used to play before he got out of practice."—Washington Star.

Used to Royalty.

"There's a man, sir, in whose presence I have known princes of royal blood to turn pale and tremble."

"Why, who is he?"

"He's a pigsticker at the stock yards."—Chicago Tribune.

WITHOUT PROTOTYPE

Some Personal Traits of President John Paul Kruger.

His Early Training Has Made Him What He Is To-Day—Simplicity of His Habits—A Man That Knows Not Fear.

The state historian of the South African Republic, Mr. Van Oordt, has recently published a history of the Transvaal, which contains the biographies of its notabilities, among the chief of whom is the president, familiarly known as Oom Paul.

The founder of the family was a certain Jacob Kruger, who arrived at Cape Town in 1713 as a youth of 17, in the service of the Dutch East India company. Jacob Kruger was a German. A descendant of his, Caspar Kruger, married and settled on the Bulhoek farm, near Colesburg, in Cape Colony. It was there that Stephanus Johannes Paul Kruger was born on October 10, 1825. While still quite a child he had to help his parents, in his ninth year sometimes acting as shepherd, and even leading the oxen yoked in the wagon. Later, when yet too small to handle the heavy musket of the period, he went after game with bow and arrows, and returned to the farmhouse with many a hare and partridge.

Then came the trek into Natal, and he went out into the wilderness to begin a life of toil, care and danger. That was the school in which he was reared and in which he was trained to be what he is. He received his baptism of fire in battle with the Matabele before the occupation of Vechtkop, and took part in the repulse of the Zulus in the attack on the laager which followed the massacre at Weenen, in Natal. At 18 he became assistant field cornet, and two years later attained full rank. Later on he served as commandant and commandant general, was one of the triumvirate during the war of independence (in 1880-83), and has been president

PRESIDENT KRUGER.
(Chief Executive of the South African Republic.)

since the retrocession of the territory of the republic by Great Britain to its own government. By his people he is spoken of as the Lion of Rustenburg.

The personal habits of President Kruger are extremely simple. He never takes strong dring himself, but has said that he believed God gave man strong drink to use, and that there is no harm in its moderate use. Although fairly wealthy he lives the ordinary life of a well-to-do Afrikander, indulging neither in ostentation nor festivities. To poor burghers he has lent money without any security, knowing, as he said, that they were honorable men. In character Oom Paul is stiff-necked—obstinate some say—and full of hardihood. This quality he has displayed on many occasions.

While still a youth his gun, which he had overloaded in order to make sure of a rhinoceros he was hunting, burst and shattered the top of his left thumb. Before he could get assistance the wound began festering, for he was far distant from surgical help, and threatened mortification. He thereupon amputated the thumb at the first joint with a pocketknife, but, finding the first operation insufficient, he cut off the second joint, after which the hand healed. As his biographer says: "The man who could do this is not the man to be easily frightened." Many stories are told illustrating his strength of will and endurance, of racing contests with Kaffirs lasting a whole day, and his personal strength in struggles with animals.

As to his place in history, Mr. Van Oordt says, Paul Kruger has been compared with Washington, with Lincoln and even with Ulysses and Blucher and many other illustrious historical personages. It sounds well, says the state historian, but the fact remains that he can be compared with no one. The circumstances of his bringing up, those in which he has gained his influence and ruled over his people for 16 years, have been so exceptional that Paul Kruger can be compared with no other historical character. To the Dutch of South Africa he is simply Paul Kruger, a man of themselves, born into their troubles and tribulations, who has contributed to their triumphs, and is now, in his last years, steering them through new dangers.

Mr. Van Oordt, in concluding his sketch, thus apostrophizes him:

"All peaceful lies the Lion of Rustenburg, his eye fixed on God, his paw upon the flag of independence. You mark no signs of attack; only the Lion takes a watchful protecting grasp. But, take care! At the first approach of danger he erects his mane and rises up. And woe! woe to him, however mighty he be, who dares touch the flag of Transvaal independence. The Lion then will fight; he will defend himself to the last drop of his blood; and if he must fall dying and conquered, then shall it be enwrapped in the vreiklem, which shall make the shroud of Stephanus Johannes Paul Kruger."

$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUCHU,
President.

88-tf.

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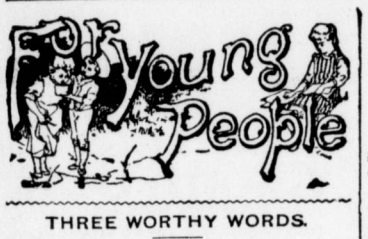


THREE WORTHY WORDS.

My lad, three lessons would I write,
Three words upon your heart engrave,
Through all your life, to guide you right—
Be true, be kind, be brave.

Be TRUE, whatever may betide;
Speak, act the truth at any cost;
Of little worth is all beside,
If trust in you be lost.

Be KIND, another's feelings heed;
Slight no occasion you may find
For gentle word and loving deed;
'Tis noble to be kind.

Be BRAVE, with courage true and strong;
Mind neither ridicule nor sneer;
To dare to do the weak a wrong
But proves the basest fear.

If you, my lad, these lessons three,
These simple words, your motto make,
Esteem and honor yours shall be,
With fortune in their wake.
—Philip Burroughs Strong, in Golden Days.

ANIMALS CAN COUNT.

The Horse, However, Is the Best Calculator Among Them, According to an Old Observer.

An ornithologist, after many experiments on parrots, holds that they can count up to four. A Russian physician, Dr. Timofieff, extended these experiments to birds, dogs, cats and horses. He concludes that crows can count up to ten, dogs to 24, cats only to six, but horses carry off the palm as calculators.

In a village of the government of Pokow, Dr. Timofieff studied a horse belonging to a peasant, and found that the horse always stopped at the end of its twentieth furrow. It did not stop when tired, but only after every 20 furrows. It was so exact about this that its master reckoned the number of furrows that he had made by the number of times that the horse halted. The animal counted for the man. In another village Dr. Timofieff saw a horse that calculated the versts (Russian miles) by the number of posts on the road, and the time by the striking of the clock. One day this physician was going to Valdai, when at the twenty-second verst one of the horses hitched to the troika (a three-horsed carriage) stopped suddenly. The driver got down from his seat, gave some provender to the horse and drove on. The horse had been trained by its master when very young to get food at every 25 versts. There can be no doubt that the horse kept count by the posts along the road. It had made a mistake this time of three versts, but it was not its fault. Along the road there were three other posts besides the telegraph posts which looked very much like them. Hence the error of three versts.

This same horse was accustomed to get its food in a stable near which the town clock rang at noon. Dr. Timofieff himself saw the horse prick up its ears and listen, but droop its head dissatisfied when less than 12 strokes sounded. On the contrary, it manifested all kinds of satisfaction when it heard the twelfth stroke of the bell, neighing for its provender.

TINY SHETLAND PONY.

Although Three Years Old, Yet It Stands But Thirty-Two Inches in Height.

Here is the smallest Shetland pony living. At first sight one would imagine the man on the left of the picture to be a giant in stature, but it is only "Willim," the park keeper of the public park at Lerwick, who is of medium height. His relatively huge proportions show how very small the pony really is. The carriage to which it is yoked is a child's mail cart, and it seems big enough for it. The little lady who holds the reins is Miss Rhoda Hunter, and the pony's name is also Rhoda. This small yet perfectly formed specimen of the pony breed belongs to Mr. Peter Anderson, Lerwick. It is three years old, yet stands but 32 inches in height. It is black in color and is in the same shaggy condition in which it came out of its native hills. Its owner has refused a big price for this rarity. —Brooklyn Eagle.

THE SMALLEST SHETLAND PONY.

She Guessed the Answer.

A little girl, who had just entered school, jubilantly announced to her father that she had beaten all the girls above her in the arithmetic class and gone to the top. "That was clever of you," said he, encouragingly. "How was it?" "Well, you see, the teacher asked the girl at the head how much was 8 and 5, and she didn't know, and said 12, and the next girl said 9, and the next one said 11, and the next one said 14. Such silly answers! Then the teacher asked me, and I said 13, and she told me to go to the top. 'Course it was 13." "That was nice," said the father. "I didn't think you could add so well. How did you know it was 13?" "Why, I guessed it. Nobody said 13."

ORANG-OUTANG SALLY.

A Simian Pet Who Lives in More Comfort Than Most of Her Human Neighbors.

Residents of the eastern town of Bangalore are daily treated to the extraordinary spectacle of an enormous ourang-outang being wheeled through the streets like a baby. The accompanying picture, from a photograph, shows the big brute, whose name is Sally, comfortably seated in her carriage of state, with a look of wooden contentment on her face.

Sally is about five feet in height and weighs about 160 pounds. She is a highly intelligent animal and has always shown the greatest affection for her dusky attendant, whom she allows occasionally to take her place in the wagon while she does the pushing. The orang-outang was reared from a baby by a government elephant catcher named Sanderson, and is one of the very few of the species that have proved tamable.

The orangs are usually ferocious brutes, possessing in their long arms

SALLY TAKING AN OUTING.

enormous strength, and the few captured have had to be kept in close confinement. Sally seems to have been born with a better temper than most of her kind, for so far she has shown none of the wicked traits that have distinguished other orang-outangs.

She is an educated animal and eats her meals with a knife and fork, sitting at the table with a napkin tied under her chin, looking to a near-sighted person for all the world like and ugly and very hirsute old man with a large head and an intelligent habit of bending too far over his plate.—Philadelphia Press.

SNAKES CATCH RATS.

Reptiles Are Made to Serve a Very Useful Purpose in Some of the Philippine Islands.

As the writer was sitting out under the broad piazza at the restaurant, taking coffee after dinner, his eyes happened to be turned upward. About ten feet above his head there was a broad beam, probably 18 inches square, the horizontal support of the second story. Directly above, looking down at the group below, was the head of an immense snake, ten feet away. The end of his tail was carelessly hanging over the beam's side.

The writer gave one jump, landing six feet away, exclaiming: "Good heavens, Partridge!" (our consul then at Manila, temporarily in charge of American matters at Iloilo).

"Where is it?" he asked, not moving from his comfortable American cane-seated rocker.

"Why, just over your head."

"Sit down here," he said to me. "That snake came here when this house was put here. There are three or four others of his kind here besides. Without these snakes this low-lying town would be about uninhabitable. They keep the house absolutely clear and free from rats, mice, roaches, waterbugs, an occasional tarantula or scorpion. He scents a stranger as quickly as would a detective. He knows you are one. But as you are with me it will be all right. He and I are acquainted."

And then Partridge called up something to him in Tagalese and in a few moments he moved away.

"Bite? Oh, yes, and viciously, too, if fooled with. He can inflict serious wounds with his fine, sharp teeth. But he has no poison fangs."

Two or three evenings after that I witnessed how he operated. A great coal-black rat was coming along on a beam just below the one occupied by his snakeship. As he came opposite to me a big serpent's black and yellow spotted head shot out four or five feet away. He seized that rat as a cat would between his teeth. Next day as I passed this snake fast asleep in the hot sun I noticed a ratlike enlargement or expansion on his diaphragm. I knew where that rat was.—Iloilo Letter in Washington Post.

Will Use "Got" Hereafter.

There is a long standing dispute whether "got" or "gotten" is the preferable participle, and the recent experience of a college professor may throw some light on the subject. He telegraphed to his wife: "I have gotten tickets for the opera to-night. Meet me there." The telegraph operator rendered this into "Have got ten tickets," etc. Mrs. Professor was delighted with the opportunity of entertaining her friends, and accordingly made up a party of eight beside herself, and they all met the professor in front of the opera house that evening. We may imagine the feelings of the unfortunate man, and no one knows how he explained matters, but we may be sure that he will not use "gotten" again in a telegram.

German Telephone System.

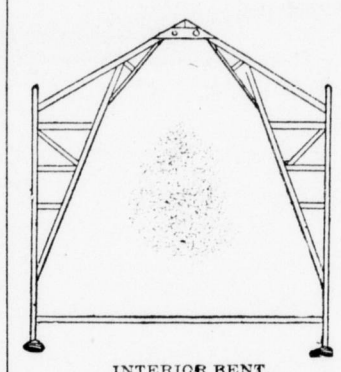
The telephone service of Germany is controlled and managed by the department for posts and telegraphs. The rates are low, the charge for a local telephone being $38.55 per annum, including the rental of the instrument.

PLAN FOR HAY BARN.

How to Put Up a Durable and Convenient Structure to Hold 100 Tons, Loose.

In compliance with the request of a Texas correspondent, Prof. Mumford, of the Missouri agricultural college, gives a sketch and description of a barn estimated to hold 100 tons of loose alfalfa hay.

The storage capacity needed for 100 tons of loose alfalfa hay will depend largely on the depth of the mows in which the hay is placed. The deeper the mow the greater its capacity per cubic foot. In mows 20 feet deep and above it will require approximately 500 cubic feet of space to store one ton of hay. These figures are, of course, approximations only and will vary with



INTERIOR BENT.

(Showing Construction of Plank Bars Frame.)

the kind of hay and its condition when stored.

I suggest that your correspondent build a barn 40 by 60 feet and 24 foot posts. It will be convenient to place the bents 12 feet apart. The cheapest and strongest construction for the entire frame will be of 2 by 6 and 2 by 8 planks, spiked solidly together.

The accompanying sketch will indicate how the interior bents are constructed. This method of framing is peculiarly adapted to hay barns. The entire floor space is left free and no posts or beams interfere with the working of the horse hay fork or slings. It will be convenient to provide wide doors so that hay wagons can be driven into the barn when being filled or for shelter for wagons, etc., when bays are empty. These driveways may be filled with hay after the other bays in barn are all full. There should be large doors in each gable for the hay fork or slings. The siding for this barn can be of second grade material. The roof should be built of good, durable material, shingle, slate or iron. By all means your correspondent should have a track in the gable running the entire length of barn upon which is to run a hay car carrying hay from the load by fork or sling. There are many outfits now sold which are very cheap and efficient and their use in handling 100 tons of hay will more than pay for the outfit in one season.—Journal of Agriculture.

SALT FOR STOCK.

A Supply of It Should Be Kept in Every Field Accessible to All Kinds of Animals.

Some experiments made in France showed that stock having a regular supply of salt were more thrifty and made better use of the feed they ate than those deprived of salt for a considerable time.

Salt is one of the necessities of animal existence and even wild animals travel long distances to seek salt in the shape of salt springs of brackish water. Salt is the great cleanser of the blood and performs an important mission in animal economy, and as it is very cheap it should be supplied to all live stock in liberal quantities.

A supply of salt should be kept in every pasture field and accessible to the animals at all times. The common custom of salting stock once a week is a very poor way to supply the needs of the stock. The strongest ones will get enough, possibly, but the weaker ones, and these are the ones that need it most, will be kept back and never get a full supply. One of the best ways to supply live stock with salt is to buy rock salt and place slabs of it in places convenient for the stock to get at it. The weather has but little effect on it and stock can get all they need by simply sucking the salt slab.

To feed it to horses put a piece in the feed box where they can get it at any time. This does not interfere with feeding the horses and at the same time a little of the salt gets on all the grain given them. Even pigs will lick a block of rock salt, although a good many people never think of salting the pigs —Farmers' Voice.

When Horses Catch Cold.

It has been noticed that horses that have been out on pasture for some time will frequently seem to take cold or develop a case of nasal catarrh when taken up and kept in the stable. If the stable is very close and warm and no protection is given to the horse to prevent him from taking cold when brought out, he is liable to be affected by the change during very cold weather. Sometimes, also, the stable is too open and he has to stand in a draft when brought in warm from work. In such cases cold may frequently follow the neglect. In many cases, however, the catarrh or cold may be prevented by seeing that the stable is free from filth and impure air.—Farmers' Review.

SILKWORMS IN IOWA.

The Experiments of an Italian at Des Moines Have Proved Successful So Far.

Mark Chiesa, an Italian, is successfully raising silkworms at Des Moines, Ia. The eggs were brought from Italy by a relative. Two years ago he made the experiment first, but the person who brought the eggs carried them in his pocket and they hatched on shipboard, so the worms had to be thrown into the sea. This time the person to whom the eggs were intrusted suspended them on a string so that they got cool air on the ocean and on the railway trains. Arriving here, they were put into cold storage until the mulberry leaves were ready for them. Then, upon being put into a warm room, they hatched in one day.

Of the supposed 8,000 eggs from ten silk moths about 4,000 hatched, which result, Mr. Chiesa says, is better than the average in Italy. The greatest difficulty has been to find mulberry leaves for the worms. They eat about three wagonloads a day, and never stop eating for a minute, but eat all the time, day and night. The worms, in devouring the mulberry leaves, make a noise like rain on the roof. By lively hunting the food for the worms has been provided, and they are well developed and healthy, about three inches long, and are just beginning to weave their cocoons. There seems to be no reason why the industry should not succeed here. Mr. Chiesa has brought a woman from Italy who has had 30 years' experience with silk worms, and she says they are doing as well as any she ever saw.

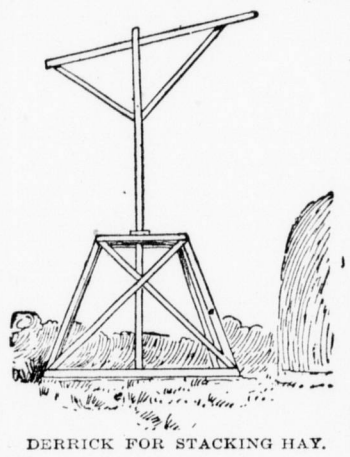
The experiment is the first that is known to have been made in the west, and is certainly the first that has been successful. It has attracted as much attention as a circus in this city, and the number of visitors is very large. The owner is a good-natured man and he cheerfully and proudly shows the industrious 4,000 to all who care to see them.

If they turn out as well as they promise to, Mr. Chiesa will buy a large farm near this city, plant it to mulberry trees and go into the business of raising silkworms and producing silk on a large scale. From the experience he has had in America and Italy, where his father is a silk producer, he sees no reason why the industry should not be entirely successful in Iowa.—N. Y. Sun.

MAKING A DERRICK.

For Stacking Hay the One Here Described and Illustrated Is Highly Recommended.

The material for the derrick, as illustrated, is as follows: If the pole can be secured in the near-by woods, only the labor in securing it stands against it. The base is eight feet square, built on runners; frame, ten feet high. The pole for sling use should be 50 feet long; long boom, 17 feet—short end, four



DERRICK FOR STACKING HAY.

feet, long end, 13 feet; short brace, seven feet long, brace, 14 feet. Top of frame should be five feet square. The whole should be bolted together, so that it can be taken to pieces and stored in shelter when not in use. If built to use a sling, the long end of the arm should be 35 feet high. Lumber needed to construct is as follows:

	Feet.
Fourteen pieces 2x4 inches, 10 feet	94
Runners—two pieces 2x8 inches, 8 feet	26
Base of pole, one piece, 2x10 inch 8 feet	17
Long arm 2x5 inches, 17 feet long	14
One piece 2x6 inches, 10 feet long	10
One piece 2x4 inches, 8 feet long	5
One piece 2x4 inches, 15 feet long	10
Total	176

Here this lumber can be bought, hard wood, first-class, for $2.60. Five dollars could cover the cost of the whole, ready for the pulleys.—Rural New Yorker.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

The medium-sized potato, smooth, even-shaped and free from scab, is the best to plant.

A peck of common salt to 100 hills of asparagus will increase the yield, improve the quality and prolong the season.

A deep, fine soil is not so easily affected by drought as one that is rough hard or lumpy. Fine tilage pays, either in the field or garden.

A dollar's worth of paint well rubbed in, will save five dollars' worth of farm implements. Rub the handles and wood work of small tools with linseed oil.

Mixed gardening is what will bring a sure revenue to the farmer. Be sure to plant enough of everything for home use, and as much more as you have land for.

Run your farm to make a living from it, and you are almost sure to get a good one and make some money besides. If you farm to make money alone it is doubtful if you get either.

Concentrate your working capital, labor and fertilizers on one-half the acres you are now tending and see if farming does not pay better dividends and cost less trouble.—Western Plowman.

Revised Proverbs.

A thing of beauty is a joy forever, if some other fellow happens to possess it.

You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink, but when you succeed in getting a man up against the bar he loses his horse sense.

It's a long lane that has no turning when the treasure you are in search of is "just around the next bend."

Fortune knocks at many a man's door when he is out chasing the growler.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Comparing Notes.

"My husband," said the little lady, with pardonable pride, "bought me a season seat in the highest-priced theater in the city."

"A mere trifle," sighed the imposing caller. "My husband bought a seat in the United States senate and it cost more than the whole theater you're talking about."—Detroit Free Press.

How to Reach Two Famous Resorts.

An Outing Hint from "Outing."

Fast, safe, superbly equipped and most carefully governed, one need not wonder at the great popularity of the New York Central. No other line affords such facilities for through travel between the East and the West as this wonderful four-track system. In the possession of the Grand Central Station, located in the heart of New York City, and within trifling distances of all first-class hotels, this railway offers greater advantages than competing lines. Spring, summer, autumn and winter, it has attractions irresistible. The great Northern Wilderness, the playground of the State, now beckons its thousands. As autumn falls, America's scenic masterpiece, far-famed Niagara, will claim its annual host of pilgrims with its majestic power, the fierce turmoil of the Whirlpool and all the picturesque surroundings, the awesome Cave of the Winds and several other minor attractions of the vicinity. And when winter comes, then the entire scene transformed to what seems a fairyland of marvelous frost dressings, of icy forts and snowy palaces; of gleaming crystal prison barriers vainly striving to bind the roaring, foaming plunge of water—will present a spectacle of weird, mysterious beauty which is not duplicated in the world.—Outing.

The One Exception.

He—To hear you tell it, one would think I never told a single truth before we were married.

She—Well, you did prevaricate to a considerable extent, but I'll give you credit for having told me the truth once.

"Indeed! And when was that, pray?"

"When you proposed. Don't you remember you said you were unworthy of me?"—Chicago Evening News.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Against Slang.

"This slang is very annoying," said the solemn gentleman. "You remember that time my house was entered by a burglar? Well, I yelled 'robbers' with all my might, and the people thought I was yelling 'rubber' and refused to pay any attention."—Indianapolis Journal.

Lane's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

She Carried Him Off.

Huntley—Funny thing, that elopement of Miss Longwaite and young Snipper.

Author—Elopement? That was an abduction!—Philadelphia North American.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Inference.

Barnes Tormer—He who entertains the fickle public, sir, leads a dog's life.

Stranger—You don't mean to tell me you are the barker for the show?—Indianapolis Journal.

Hall's Catarrh Cure

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price, 75c.

The only people who have any excuse for having the big head are those who have never had it.—N. Y. Journal.

Piso's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

A cynical bachelor says Adam's wife was called Eve because when she appeared his day of happiness was at an end.—Chicago Daily News.

An amateur editor has made a fortune by his pen. His father died of grief on reading one of his editorials and left him $150,000.—Nauvoo Independent.

If wives could get away from their husbands as easily as other women the men would cling to them so hard that all the divorce lawyers would die of starvation.—N. Y. Press.

Gadzooks—"Does your minister believe in the policy of expansion?" Zounds — "I should say he does! His text yesterday consisted of two words, and he made a sermon out of it that it took him an hour to deliver."—N. Y. Tribune.

Managing Editor—"Don't you think we had better have a shorthand man at the Ministers' association meeting this afternoon?" City Editor—"Don't see how we can work it. It will take every shorthand man on the force to handle that woman's convention."—Ohio State Journal.

"Rehfuse meh proffered love, proud gerrul," cried the heavy villain, "and by meh halidome I'll dash yeh over yondeh beetling cliff." The girl gazed in the direction designated by his grimy forefinger. "Huh!" she said, "that's only a bluff." For she was up in topography as well as some other things.—Standard and Catholic Times.

A business house of Aberdeen, Scotland, recently engaged as office boy a raw country youth. It was a part of his duties to attend to the telephone in his master's absence. When first called upon to answer the bell, in reply to the usual query: "Are you there?" he nodded assent. Again the question came, and still again, and each time the boy gave an answering nod. When the question came for the fourth time, however, the boy, losing his temper, roared through the telephone: "Man, a' ye blin'? I've been noddin' me heid aff for t' last hauf 'oor!"—Mirth.

Only Thirty and Gray

How is this?

Perhaps sleepless nights caused it, or grief, or sickness, or perhaps it was care.

No matter what the cause, you cannot wish to look old at thirty.

Gray hair is starved hair.

The hair bulbs have been deprived of proper food or proper nerve force.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

increases the circulation in the scalp, gives more power to the nerves, supplies missing elements to the hair bulbs.

Used according to directions, gray hair begins to show color in a few days. Soon it has all the softness and richness of youth and the color of early life returns.

Would you like our book on the Hair? We will gladly send it to you.

Write us!

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the Vigor, write the doctor about it. He may be able to suggest something of value to you. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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To those who desire new lands and homes; also unsurpassed chances for industrial investments by capitalists and manufacturers.

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Send for free copy of pamphlet entitled "The Truth About Oklahoma." At stated times low rate

Homeseekers' Excursion tickets are sold via Santa Fe Route to Oklahoma.

Address General Passenger Office,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
CHICAGO.

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Will reduce your weight 10 to 20 pounds a Month. No starving, No Special Diet-Purely Vegetable-Absolutely SAFE and CERTAIN in its Results. SAMPLE, with Treatise on Obesity, FREE.

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A Natural Black by
Buckingham's Dye.

Price 50 cents of all druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

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Costs YOU no more than the poorest!

A. N. K.—C 1769

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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Phillsides, Jr.

This blooded horse will be served to a limited number of Mares during the season of 1899, viz:

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 12th and 13th, at the stables, mouth of North Creek.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 15, 16, 17 and 18th, at Sterling Run. All other days at home.

PHILLSIDES, Jr., will be groomed by William Grover, an experienced horseman.

PEDIGREE.—Sired by Phillsides, full blooded Percheron owned by E. H. Cottrell, of Andover, N. Y.; Dam, Fan, one-half Percheron owned by Frank Moon, Emporium; Phillsides by Daferte, full blooded Percheron, Dam by Annie, one-half Morgan, one-half Silver King. Phillsides, Jr., weighs 1350 pounds and is owned by J. Frank Craven, Emporium, Pa.

TERMS—To ensure, $10.00—$2.00 when served and balance when mare is in foal. $5.00 when owner of mare assumes risk.

J. FRANK CRAVEN.

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An exceptional opportunity offered to young men and young women to prepare for teaching or for business. Four regular courses; also, special work in Music, Shorthand, Typewriting. Strong teaching force, well graded work, good discipline and hard study, insure best results to students of

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Blend most softly and play most effectively over a festive scene when thrown by waxen candles.
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EXCURSION NOTICES.

Portage Falls Excursion $1.00.

On Sundays, July 2nd, 16th, 30th, August 13th and 27th, the W. N. Y. & P. Ry., will run popular excursions to Portage Falls.

Special trains will leave Emporium at 8:00 a. m. Fare, $1.00. Trains will arrive at Portage Falls Park 11:30 a. m. Returning, leave 5.15 p. m., giving nearly six hours to visit the Falls and their delightful surroundings. A band of music will accompany each excursion and give a free concert at the Park during the afternoon. 18-9t

***

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On account of the Prohibition State Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, July 21, 1899, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to sell to all persons applying excursion tickets from stations on its line in the State of Pennsylvania, to Philadelphia, at rate of *single fare for the round trip* (minimum rate 50 cents).

Tickets will be sold on July 20 only, and will be good to return until July 23, inclusive. 1346-20-2t

***

Reduced Rates to Indianapolis via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Epworth League International Convention.

On account of the Epworth League International Convention, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., July 20 to 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line, to Indianapolis, at rate of *single fare for the round trip*.

Tickets will be sold on July 18 and 19, and will be good to return until July 24, inclusive, except that by depositing ticket with the Joint Agent at Indianapolis before July 24, and the payment of fifty cents, the return limit may be extended to leave Indianapolis not later than August 20, 1899.

For specific rates and conditions apply to Ticket Agents. 1339-20-2t

***

Reduced Rates to Pittsburg via Pennsylvania Railroad, Account Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church.

On account of the Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church, to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., August 2 to 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from points on its line, to Pittsburg, at rate of single fare for the round trip, minimum rate, twenty-five cents.

Tickets will be sold on August 1 and 2, and will be good to return until August 9, inclusive, except that by depositing ticket with the Joint Agent at Pittsburg before August 6, and the payment of fifty cents, the return limit may be extended to leave Pittsburg not later than August 31, 1899.

For specific rates and conditions apply to Ticket Agents. 1367-21-2t

***

REDUCED RATES TO THE SEA-SHORE.

Annual Low-Rate Excursions to Atlantic City, &c., Via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for three low-rate ten-day excursions for the present season from Erie, Troy, Bellefonte, Williamsport, Mocanaqua, Sunbury, Shenandoah, Dauphin, and principal intermediate stations (including stations on branch roads), to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood or Holly Beach, on Thursdays, July 27, August 10 and 24, 1899.

Excursion tickets, good to return by regular trains within ten days, will be sold at very low rates. Tickets to Atlantic City will be sold via the Delaware River Bridge Route, *the only all-rail line*, or via Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

For information in regard to specific rates and time for trains consult hand bills, or apply to agents, or E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa.

Stop over can be had at Philadelphia, either going or returning, within limit of ticket, provided ticket is deposited with agent at Broad Street Station immediately on arrival. 1361-21-2t

***

SUMMER TOURS TO THE NORTH.

Two Tours to Canada via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the summer of 1899 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to run two personally conducted tours to Canada and Northern New York.

The first tour, leaving July 22, includes Niagara Falls, Toronto, Thousand Islands, Rapids of the St. Lawrence, Quebec, Lake St. John, The Saguenay, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, and Highland's of the Hudson, occupying seventeen days. Round-trip rate, $125.

The second tour, leaving August 12, covers the same territory with the exception of Lake St. John and the Saguenay, and occupies fourteen days. Round-trip rate, $100.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor car seats, meals *en route*, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, and carriage hire.

For detailed itinerary, tickets or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1338-20-2t

Persons troubled with diarrhoea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer, from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by L. Taggart. july

ALL SORTS.

What women say men do.

Imperfect digestion and assimilation produce disordered conditions of the system, which grow and are confirmed by neglect. Herbine gives tone to the stomach, and causes good digestion. Price 50 cts. L. Taggart. july

Much doing is not so important as well doing.

Those who live on farms are liable to many accidental cuts, burns and bruises which heal rapidly when Ballard's Snow Liniment is promptly applied. Price 25 and 50 cts. L. Taggart. july

It is not what we earn but what we save that makes us rich.

To eradicate worms from the system give the child plain, nourishing food and White's Cream Vermifuge. The result will be, the worms will disappear and the child become healthy and cheerful. Price 25 cents. L. Taggart. july

The theory of charity is always right, the practice is often wrong.

Is your liver tired? Does it fail to do its duty? If so, don't neglect its call for help. A few doses of Herbine may save you a spell of sickness.—Herbine is the only perfect liver medicine. It cures chills and fever. Price 50 cts. L. Taggart. july

He who can suppress a moment's anger may prevent a day of sorrow.

White's Cream Vermifuge not only effectually expels worms, but is unequaled as a tonic, and is a certain and permanent cure for chills and fever in children. Price 25 cts. L. Taggart. july

Troubles spring from idleness and grievous toils from needless cares.

What among human ills are more annoying than piles? The afflictions that prevent active exercise are bad enough, but one that makes even rest miserable is worse. Women are among its greatest martyrs. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment will cure the most obstinate cases. Price, 50cts. in bottle, tubes 75c. L. Taggart. july

A woman never minds a made-over dress so long as it is made over silk.

Diphtheria is in Los Angeles, Cal., and a telegram is received by the I Cure U Co., Butler, Pa., ordering Armstrong's Diphtheria and Quinsy Drops to be sent at once by express. This shows how a good article is appreciated 6ly

A Kansas editor refers to an Indian as a copper-faced type.

A diseased stomach surely undermines health. It dulls the brain, kills energy, destroys the nervous system, and predisposes to insanity and fatal diseases. All dyspeptic troubles are quickly cured by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It has cured thousands of cases and is curing them every day. Its ingredients are such that it can't help curing. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

The meanest type of a man is he who takes advantage of the widows and orphans.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Lackamp, Elston, Mo., writes: "One Minute Cough Cure saved the life of our little boy when nearly dead with croup." R. C. Dodson. 8ly

The man whom losses would make desperate good luck would make equally so.

You can't cure dyspepsia by dieting. Eat good wholesome food and plenty of it. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests food without the aid of the stomach, and is made to CURE. R. C. Dodson. 8

We all do so much better in life, as on wheels, if there is some one to set the pace.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers benefit permanently. They lend general assistance to nature, causing no pains or weakness, permanently curing constipation and liver ailments. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

A spendthrift is like a tub with the bottom knocked out—he takes all that come and holds nothing.

Gun-shot wounds and powder-burns, cuts, bruises, sprains, wounds from rusty nails, insect stings and ivy poisining. Beware of counterfeits. "DeWitt's" is SAFE and SURE. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Your word is your servant as long as you retain it, but it becomes your master when you suffer it to escape.

Thomas Rhoads, Centerfield, O., writes: "I suffered from piles seven or eight years. No remedy gave me relief until DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, less than a box of which permanently cured me." Soothing, healing, perfectly harmless. Beware of counterfeits. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

He who is ashamed of the pedigree he got from his father is never going to leave one his children can brag of.

"What might have been"—if that little cough hadn't been neglected—is the sad reflection of thousands of consumptives. One Minute Cough Cure cures coughs and colds. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

The man who can get drunk and not make a fool of himself is a hero in his particular line. I have not met many heroes of this sort.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers expel from the system all poisonous accumulations, regulate the stomach, bowels and liver, and purify the blood. They drive away disease, dissipate melancholy, and give health and vigor for the daily routine. Do not gripe or sicken. R. C. Dodson. 8ly

Trout season ended last Saturdry.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by L Taggart. july

He who can pay homage to the truly despictable is truly contemptible.

Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give him more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. LAW, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by L. Taggart. july

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lily, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful delivery from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with typhoid fever that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I contiuued to use it, and now am well and strong, I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular sizes 50c. and $1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Taggart's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

Bass fiishermen are numerous in this section.

Pain Unnecessary in Childbirth.

Pain is no longer necessary in childbirth. Its causes, being understood are easily overcome, the labor being made short, easy and free from danger, morning sickness, swelled limbs, and like evils readily controlled, and all female diseases speedily cured. Cut this out; it may save your life, suffer not a day longer, but send us two cent stamp and receive in sealed envelope full particulars, testimonials, confidential letter, &c. Address

FRANK THOMAS & Co.,
52-26t Baltimore, Md.

AUDITORS' REPORT

Of the Poormasters' Accounts of Emporium Borough for the Year 1898-99.

FRED C. REICK, Poormaster, in account with Emporium Borough Poor Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last audit	$162 07
Received from C. H. Jessop, Collector	572 47
Received from County Treasurer, account land sales	2 37
Received from Octave Willett	15 00
	$751 91

EXPENDITURES.

Relief account Mary Ellen Mundy	$132 85
Relief account Mrs. Stackpole	104 51
Relief account George Harrison	85 65
Relief account Emeline Willett	68 00
Relief account James Stackpole	68 00
Relief account John Edinger	24 64
Relief account Wm Lamkie	3 20
Relief account Hitchcock and McDonald	43 93
Relief account Frank Hall	2 00
Relief F. N. Shaffer	26 16
Relief Tramps	17 13
Printing audit Mar. 1, '98 and order books	24 00
Stamps, telegrams, books, etc	5 00
	$605 07
Balance in hands of F. C. Reick	146 84

S. S. HACKET, Poormaster, in account with Emporium Borough Poor Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Received from C. H. Jessop, Collector, 1898	$325 06
Received from C.H. Jessop, Collector, 1897	20 00
Received from David Murry, late poormaster	52 47
	$397 53

EXPENDITURES.

Paid B. W. Green, services	58 80
Paid relief account Hitchcock	70 60
Paid relief, A. McDonald	66 25
Paid making duplicate	5 00
Paid printing last audit	20 00
Paid relief tramps	5 65
	$225 70
Balance in hands of S. S. Hacket	$171 83

Recapitulation of Poormasters Accounts.

ASSETS.

Balance due from D. Murry, late Poormaster	16 62
Balance due from F. C. Reick, late Poormaster	146 84
Cash in hands of S. S. Hacket, Poormaster	171 83
Balance due from C. H. Jessop, 1897	447 64
Balance due from C. H. Jessop, 1898	395 53
	$1,178 46

LIABILITIES.

Outstanding orders, Reick, Nos. 11, 23, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37	49 65
Outstanding orders, Hacket, Nos. 5 and 6	220 00
Outstanding orders, Reed Nos. 3, 4, 5,	43 93
	$313 58
Assetts over Liabilities	$864 88

We the undersigned Auditors of the Borough of Emporium do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts F. C. Reick and S. S. Hacket, Overseers of the Poor in account with the Poor Fund of Emporium Borough and that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the same. Witness our hands this 1st day of July, 1899.

C. JAY GOODNOUGH,
JOSIAH HOWARD,
GRANT S. ALLEN,
Borough Auditors.

HUMPHREYS'

WITCH HAZEL

OIL

CURES

Piles or Hemorrhoids
Fissures & Fistulas.
Burns & Scalds.
Wounds & Bruises.
Cuts & Sores.
Boils & Tumors.
Eczema & Eruptions.
Salt Rheum & Tetters.
Chapped Hands.
Fever Blisters.
Sore Lips & Nostrils.
Corns & Bunions.
Stings & Bites of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c. and $1.00.

Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

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OPPOSITE FRANKLIN SQUARE.

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No. 7-26t

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NATURE'S CURE

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My daughter's nerves were terribly out of order. She was thin and weak; the least noise startled her, and she was wakeful at night. Before she had taken one package of Celery King the change in her was so great that she could hardly be taken for the same girl. She is rapidly growing well and strong, her complexion is perfect, and she sleeps well every night.—Mrs. Lucy McNutt, Brush Valley, Pa.

Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is sold in 25c. and 50c. packages by druggists and dealers. 4

R. C. Dodson, Emporium, Pa.

MOST IN QUANTITY. BEST IN QUALITY.

WORMS!

WHITE'S CREAM VERMIFUGE

FOR 20 YEARS
Has led all WORM Remedies.
EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS
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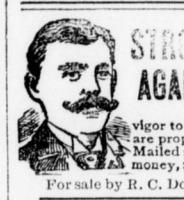

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They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

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GUARANTEED the lightest running, most durable and nearest noiseless machine made. Every known attachment is furnished and our Free Instruction Book tells just how anyone can run it and do either plain or any kind of fancy work. A 20-YEAR GUARANTEE is sent with every machine.

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Popular Bakery,

FRESH BREAD,
PIES,
FANCY CAKES,
ICE CREAM,
NUTS

CONFECTIONERY

Daily Delivery.

All orders given prompt and skillful attention.

C. B. HOWARD & CO.

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Comprising a line of Linens, Mull, Swisses, Organdies, Muslins, Ginghams, etc., which we offer to the people of Emporium and vicinity at exceedingly low prices for quality of goods.

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India Linens at 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20 and 25 cents per yd.
White Lawns at 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20 and 25 cents per yd.
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Mulls at from - - - 15 to 25 cents per yd.
Organdies, very good at 12 cts. finer at 25 cents per yd.
Dotted Swiss, large and small dotts at 10 and 20c per yd.
Muslins, large quantity at exceptionally low prices.
Outings, light weight for summer uses, at 8 cents per yd.
Ginghams, fancy and plain, from 6 to 10 cents per yd.
Calicoes, fast colors, good patterns, at little prices.

We iiivite you to our store to compare our prices and goods with others, as we feel sure that after a fair comparison you will be more than pleased with the goods we offer and the service given.

CARPETS.

When in need of a carpet, call and examine our line of patterns. We handle carpets from sample and from the fact that we do not have to keep a lot of capital tied up in the stock, we can offer you lower prices. Leave us your order and we will have you the carpet in two or three days.

MATTINGS,

We have a line of Mattings, and very desirable patterns, at prices that defy competition. Do not expect to get new mattings at last year's prices, for you cannot, as the prices have been advanced by the jobber and we retailers have to follow suit, or not handle the line.

RUGS,

We have a small line of rugs, very nice patterns, which we would like you to see. Call at our store and the clerks will be only too glad to show you the stock.

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